The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. Friday Evening, March 20, 1801. No. 445

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.

PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

THIS DAY

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States,

Took the oath of office required by the Constitution, in the Senate chamber, in the presence of the Senate, the public officers, and a large concourse of citizens.

Previously to which he delivered the following ADDRESS:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.

Called upon to undertake the duties of the first executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow-citizens which is here assembled to express my grateful thanks for the favour with which they have been pleased to look towards me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents, and that I approach it with those anxious and awful presentiments which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of my powers so justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich productions of their industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye; when I contemplate these transcendent objects, and see the honor, the happiness, and the hopes of this beloved country committed to the issue and auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation and humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly indeed should I despair did not the presence of many, whom I here see, remind me, that, in the other high authorities provided by our constitution, I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue, and of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To you, then, gentlemen, who are charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, and to those associated with you, I look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked, amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world.

During the contest of opinion through which we have past, the animation of discussions and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the union, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppression. Let us then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind, let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberity, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore: that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; and should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion is not difference of principle. We are all republicans: we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. I know indeed that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear, that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth—I believe it the only one, where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels, in the form of kings, to govern him? Let history answer this question.

Let us then, with courage and confidence pursue our own federal and republican principles: our attachment to union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high minded to endure the degrations of the others, possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation, entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our own industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them, enlightened by a benign religion, professed indeed and practised in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude and the love of man, acknowledging and adoring an overruling Providence, which by all its dispensations proves that it delights in the happiness of man here, and his greater happiness hereafter; with all these blessings what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? still one thing more, fellow citizens, a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

About to enter, fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political:—peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none:—the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, & the surest bulwarks against anti republican tendencies: the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, & safety abroad; a zealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided:—absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism: a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them: the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expence, that labor may be lightly burthened: the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith: encouragement of agriculture, & of commerce as its handmaid: the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason: freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of person, under the protection of the Habeas Corpus: and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation, which has gone before us, and guided our steps thro' an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages, and blood of our heroes, have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.

I repair then, fellow citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the difficulties of this the greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will rarely fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation, and the favor, which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you repose in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre eminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask so much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgement. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional; and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage, is a great consolation to me for the past; and my future solicitude will be, to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to conciliate that of others by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.

Relying then on the patronage of your good will, I advance with obedience to the work, ready to retire from it whenever you become sensible how much better choice it is in your power to make. And may that infinite Power, which rules the destinies of the universe, lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favorable issue for your peace and prosperity.

FOR THE PITTSBURCH GAZETTE.

To JAMES BRADY, Esquire, Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania for Westmoreland County.

SIR,

HAVING seen in the XCIII number of the *Farmers Register*, the publication of a letter stated to have been written by you, and forwarded to the Editors of that paper together with an inclosure, therein alluded to, I have thought it improper that such publications should go to the citizens of the western country without some remarks tending to lessen the dangerous and corrupt effect intended by them. These remarks, if weighed and attended to, may be of some use to the people generally, and especially to *you*, who are yet but a very inexperienced actor on the political stage.

[THE LETTER.]

"Lancaster, February 21, 1801.

"*Gentlemen*,

"The enclosed is a statement made by Mr. F a young man of veracity, whom a few of the republicans members of the legislature sent, at their own expence, to the federal city, who remained there through the whole scene of the election, and returned as soon as over. I am persuaded the statement may be relied on; and from conversing with him am convinced, that nothing but a fear of losing their heads, prevented a party from usurping the Presidency. The apportionment for the next seven years is the only thing that keeps us here. We cannot agree about the senatorial districts. Senate has them so arranged as to retain their majority, which will not be agreed to by our house.—Peter Muhlenberg, a good republican, has been chosen a Senator to Congress, by a majority of one vote on second ballot—Will adjourn next week.

"Your obedient servant,

"JAMES BRADY.

Messrs. Snowden & M'Corkle."

[*Extract from Mr. F's statement.*]

"Several members (of the house of representatives of the United States) deserve well of their country for their firm adherence to the principles of '76, which they evinced on this occasion. Among these Mr. Nicholson, of Maryland, and Mr. Linn, of New-Jersey, stand pre-eminently distinguished for inflexible patriotism. The former was so unwell as to render it necessary, to take him to the house in a coach, on his sick bed, where he declared it was his intention to die, sooner than yield to a minority, who were endeavouring to destroy the constitution. Nor on this occasion, should the patriotism of his amiable wife be forgotten. Mrs. Nicholson avowed her resolution (which she actually performed) of attending her sick husband, day and night, in the hall of Congress, and of being to him a nurse, a physician, and a most constant attendant. Mr. Linn had to resist the most seducing attempts made to corrupt his virtue, and bias his integrity. He was offered, if he would vote for Mr. Burr, to be made a senator in the place of Dayton, of governor in the place of Howell, and finally of money, but he nobly spurned all their temptations.

At one time some of the leading federalists contemplated supplying the defects of the constitution by means of a legislative act, which should usurp the executive powers, and place a man in the presidential chair who had not been voted for by the electors. A bill of this kind was accordingly prepared, and was to have been introduced into the senate by Hillhouse, but his courage failed him, and the scheme was not persisted in. The resolute, determined tone expressed by the people then in the city of Washington, (where great numbers attended from almost every state in the union) I believe caused the nerves of the stoutest federalists to tremble with fear. Before the decision of the election, they were fully convinced, that any man who should usurp the Presidency, would lose his head in one week, which, operating upon their fears, tended, it is supposed, to produce the happy result. I heard a conversation between some of the members of the house of representatives on the floor of Congress hall, in which the determination was solemnly and seriously avowed of taking the life of any person, who should be placed in the presidential chair, contrary to the forms of the constitution.

The inhabitants of the Territory of Columbia, during the pendency of the election, became outrageous at the conduct of their representatives, particularly at John C. Thomas, whose district includes the territory, whose adherence to the New-England party, was considered destructive of the federal city, and the interest of his constituents—A number of remonstrances were presented to him, uniformly signed by the leading federalists, requiring him to yield to the unequivocally expressed will of the people in favour of Mr. Jefferson. These remonstrances it is said, he at first treated with the most indecent contempt, but an apprehension of a general bursting of public indignation, at length induced him to give way; and well for him he did, for it has been supposed, that, if the 4th of March had arrived, without a President being elected, Mr. Thomas's life would have been in danger. An idea was once suggested that the republicans should add their votes to those of the federalists, and thus make Mr. B. President; but the republicans uniformly treated such a proposition with scorn, nobly resolving never to abandon the will of the people, and their exertions were honorably crowned with success."

These documents, Mr. Brady, contain what "precious confessions," and perhaps not less interesting to the people of the United States than those which the late French minister M. Pange affirmed were made to him by the noted Randolph, and it will become all those who are seriously interested in the welfare and safety of our country to consider and reflect upon them with the most serious and solemn attention. Your letter informs us that some of the members of the state legislature, who term themselves republicans, at their own expence, sent a hireling to the federal city, who remained there during the late election for President, and returned soon as it was over. A majority of the legislature of democratic members [illegible] assembly (who have generally been found in complaints against public expence) in voting against the resolution, or bill introduced into the legislature, last year, for reducing the wages of the members, excited little astonishment and speculation; but few or any, of their constituents, I presume, suppose that they had such a compensation then in contemplation as would enable them to send hirelings and spies to the seat of the general government, or elsewhere throughout the United States as they might think proper, *at their own expence*. It appears almost unnecessary to enquire, what credit ought to be given to the report of this agent of this hireling, whether wholly made up by himself or whether he was assisted by his employers, on his return, in compleating its full measure of falsehood, in order to answer, in their hands, the purposes for which it was intended. Had the charges it contains even been made by those members, who, on the authority of this assertion, *deserve well of their country*, with the *pre eminently distinguished patriot Mr. Nicholson* at their head, who had the intolerable assurance lately to assert on the floor of Congress, in order to render unpopular a law of the United States and the administration of the government, that a certain citizen had been tried and imprisoned under that law and had died while in confinement, though the same person never had been tried or confined under it; but under a state law and by a state court, and is yet alive—those the charges, I say, had been made by those members themselves (who have uniformly opposed the passing of any law for defending the distinguished characters he has basely traduced) from such wilful, false and malicious lips they would have been entitled but to a small degree of credit. But when we consider this as made by a hired tool of a party, by one whose partiality and rancour against the friends of government have led him even to withhold from some of the first characters in the Union, the same common terms of decency and respect which he, with a scrupulous caution, bestows upon those who belonged to the faction of which he was the instrument; when his statement bears the evidence of falsehood stamped on the very face of it, and contains assertions which are known to be untrue by higher and better authority—when it is considered the little opportunity such a creature must have had of collecting just and correct information and of his being liable (had he possessed integrity beyond what is generally allowed to the character he sustains) to be made the dupe of every designing knave and to be imposed upon by every idle tale, every trace of authority vanishes from his statement and our astonishment only remains, that any man, sir, should have made such improper use of it. What the principles of '76, had to do with the late election, a firm adherence to which we are told some of the members evinced, or why they were unmeaningly dragged in on this occasion, would be difficult to determine—had he confined himself to the principles of his friend Tench Coxe, who went over to the British that year for the purpose of conducting Howe into the city of Philadelphia, and drawn a comparison between them and the principles which led himself to the federal city, and which were about equally honourable to the parties concerned and advantageous to this country, he would have been better understood. Nor do I see why there should be such whining about Mr. Nicholson *on his sick bed*, nor why his attendance should so pre-eminently distinguish him, nor why *his amiable wife* should be so decked with the plumes of patriotism. For true Mr. Nicholson was indisposed, and was quietly drawn to the house on his bed in a coach, where he was comfortably lodged in one of the committee rooms (for it is not true that

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These documents, Mr. Brady, contain what "*precious confessions*," and perhaps not less interesting to the people of the United States than those which the late French minister M. Fauchet affirmed were made to him by the noted Mr. Randolph, and it will become all those who seriously interested in the welfare and safety of our country to consider and reflect upon them with the most serious and solemn attention. Your letter informs us that some of the members of the state legislature, who term themselves republicans, at their own expence, sent a *deputation* to the federal city, who remained there during the late election for President, and returned soon as it was over. That conduct of the leading democratic members of assembly (who have generally been found in complaints against public expence) in voting against the resolution for introduced into the legislature, last year, for reducing the wages of the members, excited little astonishment and speculation; but few or any, of their constituents, I presume, suppose that they had such a compensation then in contemplation as would enable them to send hirelings and spies to the seat of the general government, or elsewhere throughout the United States as they might think proper, *at their own expence*. It appears almost unnecessary to enquire, what credit ought to be given to the report of this statement of this hireling, whether wholly made out by himself or whether he was assisted by his employers, on his return, in compleating its full measure of falsehood, in order to answer, in their hands, the purposes for which it was intended. Had the charges it contains even been made by those members, who, on the authority of this assertion, *deserve well of their country*, with the *pre eminently distinguished patriot Mr. Nicholson* at their head, who had the intolerable assurance lately to assert on the floor of Congress, in order to render unpopular a law of the United States and the administration of the government, that a certain citizen had been tried and imprisoned under that law and had died while in confinement, though the same person never had been tried or confined under it; but under a state law and by a state court, and is yet alive—those the charges, I say, had been made by those members themselves (who have uniformly opposed the passing of any law for defending those distinguished characters he has basely traduced) from such wilful, false and malicious lips they would have been entitled but to a small degree of credit. But when we consider the charge as made by a hired tool of a party, by one whose partiality and rancour against the friends of government have led him even to withhold from some of the first characters in the Union, the same common terms of decency and respect which he, with a scrupulous caution, bestows upon those who belonged to the faction of which he was the instrument; when his statement bears the evidence of falsehood stamped on the very face of it, and contains assertions which are known to be untrue by higher and better authority—when it is considered the little opportunity such a creature must have had of collecting just and correct information and of his being liable (had he possessed integrity beyond what is generally allowed to the character he is) to be made the dupe of every designing knave and to be imposed upon by every idle tale, every trace of authority vanishes from his statement, and our astonishment only remains, that you, sir, should have made such improper use of it. What the principles of '76, had to do with the election, a firm adherence to which we are told some of the members evinced, or why they were unmeaningly dragged in on this occasion, it would be difficult to determine—had Mr. F. confined himself to the principles of his friend Tench Coxe, who went over to the British in that year for the purpose of conducting Gen. Howe into the city of Philadelphia, and drawing a comparison between them and the principles which led himself to the federal city, "and which were about equally honourable to the parties concerned and advantageous to this country, he would have been better understood. No wonder I see why there should be such whining about Mr. Nicholson *on his sick bed*, nor why his attendance should so pre-eminently distinguish him, nor why *his amiable wife* should be so decked with the plumes of patriotism. It is true Mr. Nicholson was indisposed, and was quietly drawn to the house on his bed in a cot where he was comfortably lodged in one of the committee rooms (for it is not true that

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. Friday Evening, March 20, 1801. No. 75

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WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.

PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

THIS DAY

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States,

Took the oath of office required by the Constitution, in the Senate chamber, in the presence of the Senate, the public officers, and a large concourse of citizens.

Previously to which he delivered the following ADDRESS:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.

Called upon to undertake the duties of the first executive office of our country, I avail myself of the presence of that portion of my fellow-citizens which is here assembled to express my grateful thanks for the favour with which they have been pleased to look towards me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents, and that I approach it with those anxious and awful presentiments which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of my powers so justly inspire. A rising nation, spread over a wide and fruitful land, traversing all the seas with the rich productions of their industry, engaged in commerce with nations who feel power and forget right, advancing rapidly to destinies beyond the reach of mortal eye; when I contemplate these transcendent objects, and see the honor, the happiness, and the hopes of this beloved country committed to the issue and auspices of this day, I shrink from the contemplation and humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. Utterly indeed should I despair did not the presence of many, whom I here see, remind me, that, in the other high authorities provided by our constitution, I shall find resources of wisdom, of virtue, and of zeal, on which to rely under all difficulties. To you, then, gentlemen, who are charged with the sovereign functions of legislation, and to those associated with you, I look with encouragement for that guidance and support which may enable us to steer with safety the vessel in which we are all embarked, amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world.

During the contest of opinion through which we have past, the animation of discussion and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the union, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppression. Let us then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind, let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore: that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; and should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion is not difference of principle. We are all republicans: we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. I know indeed that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear, that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth—I believe it the only one, where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels, in the form of kings, to govern him? Let history answer this question.

Let us then, with courage and confidence pursue our own federal and republican principles: our attachment to union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high minded to endure the degrations of the others, possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation, entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our own industry, to honor and confidence from our fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them, enlightened by a benign religion, professed indeed and practised in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude and the love of man, acknowledging and adoring an overruling Providence, which by all its dispensations proves that it delights in the happiness of man here, and his greater happiness hereafter; with all these blessings what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? still one thing more, fellow citizens, a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

About to enter, fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political:—peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none:—the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, & the surest bulwarks against anti republican tendencies: the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, & safety abroad; a zealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided:—absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism: a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them: the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expence, that labor may be lightly burthened: the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith: encouragement of agriculture, & of commerce as its handmaid: the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason: freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of person, under the protection of the Habeas Corpus: and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation, which has gone before us, and guided our steps thro' an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages, and blood of our heroes, have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.

I repair then, fellow citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the difficulties of this the greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will rarely fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation, and the favor, which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you repose in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre eminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask so much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgement. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional; and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage, is a great consolation to me for the past; and my future solicitude will be, to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to conciliate that of others by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.

Relying then on the patronage of your good will, I advance with obedience to the work, ready to retire from it whenever you become sensible how much better choice it is in your power to make. And may that infinite Power, which rules the destinies of the universe, lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favorable issue for your peace and prosperity.

FOR THE PITTSBURCH GAZETTE.

To JAMES BRADY, Esquire, Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania for Westmoreland County.

SIR,

HAVING seen in the XCIII number of the *Farmers Register*, the publication of a letter stated to have been written by you, and forwarded to the Editors of that papers together with an inclosure, therein alluded to, I have thought it improper that such publications should go to the citizens of the western country without some remarks tending to lessen the dangerous and corrupt effect intended by them. These remarks, if weighed and attended to, may be of some use to the people generally, and especially to *you*, who are yet but a very inexperienced actor on the political stage.

[THE LETTER]

"Lancaster, February 21, 1801.

"*Gentlemen*,

"The enclosed is a statement made by Mr. F a young man of veracity, whom a few of the republicans members of the legislature sent, at their own expence, to the federal city, who remained there through the whole scene of the election, and returned as soon as over. I am persuaded the statement may be relied on; and from conversing with him am convinced, that nothing but a fear of losing their heads, prevented a party from usurping the Presidency. The apportionment for the next seven years is the only thing that keeps us here. We cannot agree about the senatorial districts. Senate has them so arranged as to retain their majority, which will not be agreed to by our house.—Peter Muhlenberg, a good republican, has been chosen a Senator to Congress, by a majority of one vote on second ballot—Will adjourn next week.

"Your obedient servant,

"JAMES BRADY.

Messrs. Snowden & M'Corkle."

[*Extract from Mr. F's statement.*]

"Several members (of the house of representatives of the United States) deserve well of their country for their firm adherence to the principles of '76, which they evinced on this occasion. Among these Mr. Nicholson, of Maryland, and Mr. Linn, of New-Jersey, stand pre-eminently distinguished for inflexible patriotism. The former was so unwell as to render it necessary, to take him to the house in a coach, on his sick bed, where he declared it was his intention to die, sooner than yield to a minority, who were endeavouring to destroy the constitution. Nor on this occasion, should the patriotism of his amiable wife be forgotten. Mrs. Nicholson avowed her resolution (which she actually performed) of attending her sick husband, day and night, in the hall of Congress, and of being to him a nurse, a physician, and a most constant attendant. Mr. Linn had to resist the most seducing attempts made to corrupt his virtue, and bias his integrity. He was offered, if he would vote for Mr. Burr, to be made a senator in the place of Dayton, of governor in the place of Howell, and finally of money, but he nobly spurned all their temptations.

At one time some of the leading federalists contemplated supplying the defects of the constitution by means of a legislative act, which should usurp the executive powers, and place a man in the presidential chair who had not been voted for by the electors. A bill of this kind was accordingly prepared, and was to have been introduced into the senate by Hillhouse, but his courage failed him, and the scheme was not persisted in. The resolute, determined tone expressed by the people then in the city of Washington, (where great numbers attended from almost every state in the union) I believe caused the nerves of the stoutest federalists to tremble with fear. Before the decision of the election, they were fully convinced, that any man who should usurp the Presidency, would lose his head in one week, which, operating upon their fears, tended, it is supposed, to produce the happy result. I heard a conversation between some of the members of the house of representatives on the floor of Congress hall, in which the determination was solemnly and seriously avowed of taking the life of any person, who should be placed in the presidential chair, contrary to the forms of the constitution.

The inhabitants of the Territory of Columbia, during the pendency of the election, became outrageous at the conduct of their representatives, particularly at John C. Thomas, whose district includes the territory, whose adherence to the New-England party, was considered destructive of the federal city, and the interest of his constituents—A number of remonstrances were presented to him, uniformly signed by the leading federalists, requiring him to yield to the unequivocally expressed will of the people in favour of Mr. Jefferson. These remonstrances it is said, he at first treated with the most decent contempt; but an apprehension of a general bursting of public indignation, at length induced him to give way; and well for him he did, for it has been supposed, that, if the 4th of March had arrived, without a President being elected, Mr. Thomas's life would have been in danger. An idea was once suggested that the republicans should add their votes to those of the federalists, and thus make Mr. B President; but the republicans uniformly treated such a proposition with scorn, nobly resolving never to abandon the will of the people, and their exertions were honorably crowned with success."

These documents, Mr. Brady, contain very "precious confessions," and perhaps not less interesting to the people of the United States than those which the late French minister M. Fauchet affirmed were made to him by the noted Randolph, and it will become all those who seriously interested in the welfare and safety of our country to consider and reflect upon them with the most serious and solemn attention. Your letter informs us that some of the members of the state legislature, who term themselves republicans, at their own expence, sent a deputation to the federal city, who remained there during the late election for President, and returned soon as it was over. That conduct of the leading democratic members of assembly (who have generally been found in complaints against public expence) in voting against the resolution for introduced into the legislature, last year, reducing the wages of the members, excited little astonishment and speculation; but few any, of their constituents, I presume, suppose that they had such a compensation then in contemplation as would enable them to send bellings and spies to the seat of the general government, or elsewhere throughout the United States as they might think proper, *at their own expence*. It appears almost unnecessary to enquire, what credit ought to be given to the report or statement of this hireling, whether wholly made by himself or whether he was assisted by his employers, on his return, in compleating its full measure of falsehood, in order to answer, in their hands, the purposes for which it was intended. Had the charges it contains even been made by those members, who, on the authority of the assertion, *deserve well of their country*, with the *pre eminently distinguished patriot Mr. Nicholson* at their head, who had the intolerable assurance lately to assert on the floor of Congress, in order to render unpopular a law of the United States and the administration of the government, that a certain citizen had been tried and imprisoned under that law and had died while in confinement, though the same person never had been tried or confined under it; but under a state law and by a state court, and is yet alive—those the charges, I say, had been made by the members themselves (who have uniformly opposed the passing of any law for defending the distinguished characters he has basely traduced from such wilful, false and malicious libels they would have been entitled but to a small degree of credit. But when we consider this as made by a hired tool of a party, by one with partiality and rancour against the friends of government have led him even to withhold from some of the first characters in the Union, the same common terms of decency and respect which he, with a scrupulous caution, best upon those who belonged to the faction of which he was the instrument; when his statement the evidence of falsehood stamped on the very face of it, and contains assertions which known to be untrue by higher and better authority—when it is considered the little opportunity such a creature must have had of collecting just and correct information and of his being liable (had he possessed integrity beyond what is generally allowed to the character he fills) to be made the dupe of every designing knave and to be imposed upon by every idle tale, every trace of authority vanishes from his statement and our astonishment only remains, that the sir, should have made such improper use of What the principles of '76, had to do with the election, a firm adherence to which we are told some of the members evinced, or why they were unmeaningly dragged in on this occasion would be difficult to determine—had he confined himself to the principles of his friend Tench Coxe, who went over to the British that year for the purpose of conducting Howe into the city of Philadelphia, and drawn a comparison between them and the principles which led himself to the federal city, and which were about equally honourable to the parties concerned and advantageous to this country he would have been better understood. Nor I see why there should be such whining about Mr. Nicholson *on his sick bed*, nor why his attendance should so pre-eminently distinguish him, nor why *his amiable wife* should be so decked with the plumes of patriotism. The true Mr. Nicholson was indisposed, and quietly drawn to the house on his bed in a coach where he was comfortably lodged in one of the committee rooms (for it is not true that

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Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, March 20, 1801. No. 755

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WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.

PRESIDENT's SPEECH.

THIS DAY

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

President of the United States,

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Previously to which he delivered the following ADDRESS:

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During the contest of opinion through which we have past, the animation of discussion and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to write what they think; but this being now decided by the voice of the union, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate would be oppression. Let us then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind, let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and affection without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonizing spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberity, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore: that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; and should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion is not difference of principle. We are all republicans: we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. I know indeed that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear, that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth—I believe it the only one, where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels, in the form of kings, to govern him? Let history answer this question.

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FOR THE PITTSBURCH GAZETTE.

To JAMES BRADY, Esquire, Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania for Westmoreland County.

SIR,

HAVING seen in the XCIII number of the *Farmers Register*, the publication of a letter stated to have been written by you, and forwarded to the Editors of that paper, together with an inclosure, therein alluded to, I have thought it improper that such publications should go to the citizens of the western country without some remarks tending to lessen the dangerous and corrupt effect intended by them. These remarks, if weighed and attended to, may be of some use to the people generally, and especially to *you*, who are yet but a very inexperienced actor on the political stage.

[THE LETTER]

"Lancaster, February 21, 1801.

"*Gentlemen*,

"The enclosed is a statement made by Mr. F a young man of veracity, whom a few of the republicans members of the legislature sent, at their own expence, to the federal city, who remained there through the whole scene of the election, and returned as soon as over. I am persuaded the statement may be relied on; and from converfing with him am convinced, that nothing but a fear of losing their heads, prevented a party from usurping the Presidency. The apportionment for the next seven years is the only thing that keeps us here. We cannot agree about the senatorial districts. Senate has them so arranged as to retain their majority, which will not be agreed to by our house.—Peter Muhlenberg, a good republican, has been chosen a Senator to Congress, by a majority of one vote on second ballot—Will adjourn next week.

"Your obedient servant,

"JAMES BRADY.

Messrs. Snowden & M'Corkle."

[*Extract from Mr. F's statement.*]

"Several members (of the house of representatives of the United States) deserve well of their country for their firm adherence to the principles of '76, which they evinced on this occasion. Among these Mr. Nicholson, of Maryland, and Mr. Linn, of New-Jersey, stand pre-eminently distinguished for inflexible patriotism. The former was so unwell as to render it necessary, to take him to the house in a coach, on his sick bed, where he declared it was his intention to die, sooner than yield to a minority, who were endeavouring to destroy the constitution. Nor on this occasion, should the patriotism of his amiable wife be forgotten. Mrs. Nicholson avowed her resolution (which she actually performed) of attending her sick husband, day and night, in the hall of Congress, and of being to him a nurse, a physician, and a most constant attendant. Mr. Linn had to resist the most seducing attempts made to corrupt his virtue, and bias his integrity. He was offered, if he would vote for Mr. Burr, to be made a senator in the place of Dayton, of governor in the place of Howell, and finally of money, but he nobly spurned all their temptations.

At one time some of the leading federalists contemplated supplying the defects of the constitution by means of a legislative act, which should usurp the executive powers, and place a man in the presidential chair who had not been voted for by the electors. A bill of this kind was accordingly prepared, and was to have been introduced into the senate by Hillhouse, but his courage failed him, and the scheme was not persisted in. The resolute, determined tone expressed by the people then in the city of Washington, (where great numbers attended from almost every state in the union) I believe caused the nerves of the stoutest federalists, to tremble with fear. Before the decision of the election, they were fully convinced, that any man who should usurp the Presidency, would lose his head in one week, which, operating upon their fears, tended, it is supposed, to produce the happy result. I heard a conversation between some of the members of the house of representatives on the floor of Congress hall, in which the determination was solemnly and seriously avowed of taking the life of any person, who should be placed in the presidential chair, contrary to the forms of the constitution.

The inhabitants of the Territory of Columbia, during the pendency of the election, became outrageous at the conduct of their representatives, particularly at John C. Thomas, whose district includes the territory, whose adherence to the New-England party, was considered destructive of the federal city, and the interest of his constituents—A number of remonstrances were presented to him, uniformly signed by the leading federalists, requiring him to yield to the unequivocally expressed will of the people in favour of Mr. Jefferson. These remonstrances it is said, he at first treated with the most indecent contempt; but an apprehension of a general bursting of public indignation, at length induced him to give way; and well for him he did, for it has been supposed, that, if the 4th of March had arrived, without a President being elected, Mr. Thomas's life would have been in danger. An idea was once suggested that the republicans should add their votes to those of the federalists, and thus make Mr. Burr President; but the republicans uniformly treated such a proposition with scorn, nobly resolving never to abandon the will of the people, and their exertions were honorably crowned with success."

These documents, Mr. Brady, contain what "*precious confessions*," and perhaps not less interesting to the people of the United States than those which the late French minister M. Fauchet affirmed were made to him by the noted Randolph, and it will become all those who seriously interested in the welfare and safety of our country to consider and reflect upon them with the most serious and solemn attention. Your letter informs us that some of the members of the state legislature, who term themselves republicans, at their own expence, sent a *hireling* to the federal city, who remained there during the late election for President, and returned soon as over. [illegible] conduct of the last democratic members [illegible]embly (who have generally been loud in complaints against public expence) in voting against the resolution or introduced into the legislature, last year, reducing the wages of the members, excited little astonishment and speculation; but few any, of their constituents, I presume, suppose that they had such a compensation then in contemplation as would enable them to send hirelings and spies to the seat of the general government, or elsewhere throughout the United States as they might think proper, *at their own expence*. It appears almost unnecessary to enquire, what credit ought to be given to the report or statement of this hireling, whether wholly made by himself or whether he was assisted by his employers, on his return, in compleating its full measure of falsehood, in order to answer, in their hands, the purposes for which it was intended. Had the charges it contains even been made by those members, who, on the authority of the assertion, *deserve well of their country*, with the *pre eminently distinguished patriot Mr. Nicholson* at their head, who had the intolerable assurance lately to assert on the floor of Congress, in order to render unpopular a law of the United States and the administration of the government, that a certain citizen had been tried and imprisoned under that law and had died while in confinement, though the same person never had been tried or confined under it; but under a state law and by a state court, and is yet alive—though the charges, I say, had been made by the members themselves (who have uniformly opposed the passing of any law for defending the distinguished characters he has basely traduced) from such wilful, false and malicious lips they would have been entitled but to a small degree of credit. But when we consider that as made by a hired tool of a party, by one with partiality and rancour against the friends of government have led him even to withhold from some of the first characters in the Union, the same common terms of decency and respect which he, with a scrupulous caution, best upon those who belonged to the faction of which he was the instrument; when his statement the evidence of falsehood stamped on the very face of it, and contains assertions which known to be untrue by higher and better authority—when it is considered the little opportunity such a creature must have had of collecting just and correct information and of his being liable (had he possessed integrity beyond what is generally allowed to the character he fills) to be made the dupe of every designing knave and to be imposed upon by every idle tale, every trace of authority vanishes from his statement and our astonishment only remains, that [illegible] sir, should have made such improper use of What the principles of '76, had to do with election, a firm adherence to which we are told some of the members evinced, or why they unmeaningly dragged in on this occasion would be difficult to determine—had he confined himself to the principles of his friend Tench Coxe, who went over to the British that year for the purpose of conducting Howe into the city of Philadelphia, and drawn a comparison between them and the principles which led himself to the federal city, and which were about equally honourable to the parties concerned and advantageous to this country he would have been better understood. No I see why there should be such whining about Mr. Nicholson *on his sick bed*, nor why his attendance should so pre-eminently distinguish him, nor why *his amiable wife* should be so decked with the plumes of patriotism. It is true Mr. Nicholson was indisposed, and was quietly drawn to the house on his bed in a chair where he was comfortably lodged in one of the committee rooms (for it is not true that

VENANGO COUNTY.

	Dollars	Cts.
eived of Samuel Waldan, collector of Irwin township	61	33
Hamilton M'Clintick, collector of Allegheny township	55	51
	1 1684	
Balance due per warrants drawn on the Treasurer	6	169
	178	53

Amount of Tax laid on the several Townships for 1800.

in township	147	3
egheny township	85	61
	232	64

	Dollars	Cts.
Commissioners and clerk's time spent in the assessment, holding appeals, preparing the lists of taxable inhabitants and blank forms for the officers of the general election, making copies of the lists of taxable inhabitants transmitted the Governor, stationary, &c.	13	
Paid the express sent with the duplicates and instructions to the assessors	5	25
Paid assessors	31	
Paid assessors for taking the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants	23	
Paid surveyors in part for running the boundary lines of the county	38	7
Paid agents, inspectors, judges and clerks of the general election	31	60
Paid for wolf scalps	6	66
	178	53

Amount paid the Treasurer by the Collectors for 1800.

Samuel Walden, collector of Irwin township	61	53
Hamilton M'Clintick, collector of Allegheny township	55	51
	116	84
Balance due by Collectors 31st December 1800	115	80
	232	64

WARREN COUNTY

eived of Dennis Carrol, collector of Oil creek township	11	89
lance due per warrants drawn on the Treasurer	71	24
	83	13

Amount of Tax laid on Warren county, 1800

rt of Oil creek township	70	5

Commissioners and clerk's time spent in the assessment, holding appeals, preparing lists of the taxables and blank forms for the officers of the general election, making out lists of the taxable inhabitants transmitted to the Governor, stationary, &c.	28	98
Portion of assessors pay, assessing the tax, and taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants, and express sent with the duplicate to the assessor	22	5
Paid agents, inspectors, judges and clerks of the general election	32	10
	83	13

Amount paid the Treasurer by the Collector, for 1800.

Dennis Carrol, collector of Oil creek township	11	89
Due by the collector, 31st December 1800 for part of Oil creek township, Warren county	58	16
	70	5

Dr. Receipts and Expenditures in the Treasury of Allegheny county, of tax laid on Armstrong county in the year 1800. Cr.

eceived of John Painter, collector of Buffalo township	17	20
alance due per warrants drawn on the Treasurer	81	15
	98	35

Amount of Tax laid on the several townships for 1800.

rt of Buffalo township	212	88
rt of Slippery rock township	15	5
	227	93
Amount of Tax upon unseated Donation, Depreciation, and Warranted Lands in Allegheny county and the counties lately struck off the same, for 1800.	563	62

Commissioners and clerk's time, assessing the tax, holding appeals, preparing blank forms, &c. for officers of the general election, lists of taxable inhabitants transmitted the Governor, stationary, &c.	23	
Paid expres sent with the duplicate to the assessor	2	60
Paid for service of the assessors, and taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants	39	1
Paid surveyors running the line between Butler and Armstrong counties	33	75
	98	35

Amount paid the Treasurer by the Collector, for 1800.

John Painter, collector of Buffalo township	17	20
Due by the collectors the 31st December 1800	210	73
	227	93
Received for unseated Donation, Depreciation and Warranted Lands, for the year 1800	16	55
Balance due for unseated Donation, Depreciation, and Warranted Lands	1347	7
	1363	62

In cases where the boundary lines of the new counties intersect townships, we cannot now exactly ascertain the sums belonging to each county from such divided townships, but have made the above statements of the tax arising to the several counties from the best information we could at present obtain.

William Dunning,
James Robinson,
Nathaniel Irish, } *Commissioners.*

Attest. John Barclay, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Conrad Beymer, of Somerset county, deceased, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, to the subscribers who will attend at the house where the deceased formerly lived, from the first day of April until the tenth of the same month.

FREDERICK BEYMER.

January 23, 1801.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on very reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They will continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittsburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of
BARR IRON & CASTINGS
For Sale by
A. & J. BARKER.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

Alexander M'Laughlin,

HAVING determined to discontinue business in Pittsburgh the first day of March next, once more, earnestly requests those indebted to him to make payment before that period. Delinquent accounts may rest assured the most legal and immediate method will be indiscriminately adopted to enforce payments. Those who have any demands are desired to present them that payment may be made.

Pittsburgh, December 26, 1800.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiskey,
ALSO,
Soap, Candles and Vinegar.
Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the house of Robert Magee, in the Borough of Greensburgh, on Monday the 16th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, all the right, title, interest and estate of Joseph Thompson, of, in and to 300 acres of land, more or less, situate on the Loyal Sock, in Fairfield township, Lycoming county, adjoining lands of John Ingram, Esquire, Richard M'Allister, and others. Taken in execution at the suit of John Hodgens. To be sold by me,

JOHN KIPLINS, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, January 15, 1801.

Notice is hereby given, that there was left in pledge with the subscriber, in December, 1798, a Silver Watch, the property of Robert George—also, one Fine Hat and a Broad Sword, was pledged by Daniel Sankard, for tavern expences, in March, 1800—likewise a Watch, pledged by John Anderson the 8th of November, 1800. If the above articles are not redeemed before Wednesday the 12th day of March next, they will be sold by public sale, in order to discharge the sums for which they are pledged.

JOHN HERON.

Versailles township, Allegheny county, February 6, 1801.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Meadville, January 1st, 1801.

AMOR Hamilton, Mead township; Alexander William and John, Waterford township; Andrews Daniel, Meadville; Andrews Newland; Aleen Roger, Meadville; Colt Jabez, Meadville; Campbell William, near Meadville; Dougherty Neal, near Meadville, croftings of Cathwago; Ewing William, care of David Mead, Esq. Meadville; Grier John, care of Joseph Hackney; Harriot James, Sugar creek; Morrison Andrew, care of John Brooks; Thompson Andrew, near Miles' Mill, French creek.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Returns his best thanks to his customers for the favours received; and has just to observe to them that he is now opening a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash—and amongst which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, parsons grey, London brown, and the most fashionable fancy 7-4 broadcloths.
Low priced plains and 6-4 cloths.
Plain, grey, and fancy kirrt coatings.
Hair tricks, kerseys, green baize, flannels, &c.
Large size blankets.
London kirrt, and a variety of fancy cassimers.
Genoa fancy cord, velvets, corduroys, &c.
Black, blue, green, and purple cassimeres.
Black, blue, green, and purple cassinetts.
Black, blue, green, and purple cantoons.
Black, white and salmon coloured gloves.
Books and Stationary.
Queensware and China
Hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and bohea teas
Coffee, loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars.
Common groceries of every denomination.

Also, a quantity of Castings and Barr Iron, a regular supply of which will be kept up, with a view of accommodating merchants descending the Ohio.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1801.

ADDRESS
AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the subscriber has been for a series of years past, assiduously and exclusively employed in procuring Iron Banks, and bringing to perfection, that beneficial business of making pot-metal and bar iron. Through much difficulty at length he has a furnace and forge now in his own possessions and now making all sorts of castings compleat—6-7 and ten plate stoves and bar iron; it is well known to be of the best quality in the western country, for bar iron and nail rods, &c. &c.

Finding, however, that from the scarcity of money, it is very difficult to carry on such works to perfection—for the good of the country and myself; and as want is the mother of invention, takes this method of trying to procure stock for the ensuing year, and most cordially will ex- that his just intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, and from a confidential regard, to do justice to all men, he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying on to advantage; But being impressed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his blessing no work can prosper; but through his unbounded mercies and good guidance, has carried me on to make upwards of twenty thousand pounds worth of metals and five thousand worth of bar iron, in the seven years past; and upheld me, when men and companies of good property have fell through. I condole their lots, knowing it is hard times for them that have the best fortunes and good luck in the iron business to stand. It is hoped that the good people will consider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and exposed themselves to the greatest hardships in the world, to do good in making Iron; without that metal, agriculture would cease. For my part, I have spent upwards of a thousand nights at hard labour, when others were taking their ease in bed, beating office, from the wheels and keeping the business going on;—my furnace blows almost without ceasing, metal can be had at all times, at reasonable terms. I hope to keep after a little, nail rods, and sheet and bar iron, at the furnace, which is in five miles of Union Town, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. If the good people of the Western country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from their date, from one dollar to ten; to pass equal to gold or silver, as they will be received at the said subscriber's, Fairfield Furnace, one year after date, for any sort of his metal or iron;—and further, I pledge my honor and credit, to the public, that if it suits the bearer of the notes or bills, to take cash, with giving one month's notice, at the office at said furnace, kept for that purpose, that they would choose money instead of exchange, shall have it for all the notes they shall hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any person want particular metal cast, he will be pleased to leave a bill one month before his notes become due with the manager or at the office. It is hoped that the subscriber will get four or five thousand pounds worth of stock, and provisions in this ensuing year. Good wood choppers wanted, for which part will be paid in cash, some iron and metal, some store goods, &c.

I am the public's humble servant,

JOHN HAYDON.

tion attended him in the hall of Congress where a bed was prepared for him, and to which place the ballot box was carried to him by the tellers appointed on the part of his own state, and where, I make no doubt, his lady and him were as conveniently and as agreeably situated as they would have been in any lodging house in the city. But here comes Mr. Linn of New Jersey all glittering in the gold face of patriotism and the diamonds of integrity, who had been offered no less than three bribes—to be made a senator, a governor, and even money, and to vote too for Mr. Burr, whom all the democrats voted for and put upon an equality with their favourite Mr Jefferson! Mr. F. certainly was rather modest here, for, in the vulgar phrase, when he was about telling a lie he might as well have told a good one, he certainly might have swelled it a little and told his honest masters that the bribes were offered for the purpose of *usurping the Presidency*, and the story would just have been as readily swallowed. Some filly person may perhaps ask who had all these fine things in their power to bestow, and if any one was found so ridiculous as to forget such pretty things to Mr. Linn, was such a covering of virtue and patriotism necessary to defend him from the temptation? Softly, my honest, simple friend, the first is not to be enquired into, and as to the second, examine whether he belongs to the friends of Randolph, Blount and Munroe, cum multis aliis, and the question will easily be answered. The federalists have heard of offers made to some of the members who voted for Mr. Burr; but though they were said to have been made by the particular friends of the other candidate, and of appointments in the power of the President to bestow, which circumstances give the reports a superior air of probability, they have not thought proper to make them the subjects of such solemn communications, and are disposed to hope that they are without foundation.

The limits necessary to be observed in this publication, will not allow me here to repel the ridiculous insinuations that, provided the house of representatives could not have effected a choice, it would have been a usurpation of the executive power, to have designated by law the person who should act as President until another election could have been held. This may be the subject of another communication. Now, as to the object and intention of sending this hireling to the federal city, and what services he was there to perform; and how much is left to conjecture and to be developed by other circumstances.

It certainly could not be for the sole purpose of communicating intelligence from time to time of the real proceedings relative to the election, as information upon that subject would of course be received at the seat of the state government when the legislature was in session, by every post and other conveyance which would offer, without any special agent for that purpose; and probably as soon too, for we do not understand he had any express under his direction and subject to his commands, or that he was to act as such himself. It being presumed that this was not the object, and as our nominal republicans have been much captivated with the conduct of the French revolutionists, and been ready in every stage of their career to justify their most atrocious crimes, a few extracts from the history of their proceedings, compared with some passages in the letter and statement may tend to throw light upon this subject. The passages for comparison I have selected, are taken from Dr. Moore's journal and relate chiefly to the events and proceedings which took place immediately before the bloody 10th of August 1792, when the infatuated partizans of France, who foolishly called themselves republicans, in violation of their most solemn oaths and every right, seized the reins of government and brought destruction on this country. It will be fortunate for the people of America, if that epoch and the precipice of our own country are not followed by similar events.

Doctor Moore—"Aug. 9. I went to the national assembly this morning about nine. The galleries, and all the places allotted for strangers, were full. M. Merlet, the president, informed the assembly, that he had received a number of letters from members, which he desired might be read. In one, the writer complains "of having been attacked in the street the preceding night by a number of men in the dress of the national guards, and grossly insulted—that he informed them of his being a member of assembly, and shewn them the ribbon that he wore: on which one of them answered, it was precisely for that reason, and his having spoken and voted in favour of the traitor Lafayette, that they would put him to death; but when they were preparing to do, he had received by a gendarme and some citizens."—Another member wrote, "that he had been insulted in the same manner: that one man actually seized and tried to tear him from the spot, while those around cried out à la lanterne!" [hang him upon the next lamp post.] "At length the people in the galleries grounded, expressing that they should have rejoiced if the act had been completely executed."

Dr. F—"The inhabitants of the Territory of Columbia, during the pendency of the election, were suspicious at the conduct of their representatives, particularly as John C. Thomas, a district includes the territory, whose advice to the New England party was considered destructive of the federal city, and the interests of his constituents."

Doctor Moore—"A third letter gave an account that several deputies had been obliged to take refuge in a corps de garde, from the fury of the persons who had followed and abused them as they went home from the assembly: *these persons were not citizens of Paris, but federees, as was supposed, hired for the purpose of insulting particular members pointed out*: that the corps de garde was on the point being forced by these persons, when the members made their escape by a back window."

Dr. Brady—"The inclosed is a statement by Mr. F. a young man of veracity, whom the republican members of the legislature, *at their own expense*, to the federal city, detained there through the whole scene of confusion, and returned as soon as over."

Mr. F—"The resolute, determined tone expected by the people *(the people!)* then in the city of Washington (*where great numbers attended from almost every state in the union*) I believe caused the nerves of the stoutest federalists to tremble with fear. Before the decision of the election, they were fully convinced that any man who should usurp the Presidency would lose his head in one week."

O glorious Republicanism! O what a lovely *"constellation of liberty!"*

Doctor Moore—"The character of some of the deputies already chosen by the department of Paris, does not tend to convey high expectations of the ensuing convention. Marat is of the number: he is supposed to have obtained this honour partly by his popularity among the low classes, and partly through the influence of a faction, at the head of which are Danton, the present minister of justice, and Robespierre—The first is said to love carnage like a vulture, and to delight in human sacrifices like Moloch, God of the Ammonites."

Mr. F—"I heard a conversation between some of the members of the house of representatives on the floor of Congress hall, in which the determination was solemnly and seriously avowed of taking the life of any person, who should be placed in the Presidential chair contrary to the forms of the constitution." That is what a few Members in Congress, or lifted affluents sent to the seat of government might be pleased to call being contrary to the forms of the constitution. Whether after an examination of the few extracts which I have brought near each other and a fair comparison, it is reasonable to conclude that this Mr. F. was intended to have been employed in the bloody work, which you both allege would have happened, had certain events taken place, I shall give no opinion. Perhaps the real motives for this embassy (and this construction is certainly sufficiently charitable) was to collect materials to inflame the people preparatory to the next election, and to injure the seats of those good *republican* members in the next assembly, who had made such a display of their guardian care *at their own expence*; but which might perhaps have made a part of the contingent expences of our state government, had not that vile unaccommodating federal senate been in the way.

In concluding sir, I will observe that this is not written as a prelude to any intended opposition to the administration of the general government which is about to commence; but to recall a most illiberal and unprovoked attack made by yourself and democratic friends: for as the federalists have never acted as a party, but as the nation, the people, the constant and uniform friends of their constitution and government, I hope they will still support that character, and never degrade themselves as a faction of opposition. To them, I hope and am persuaded that Mr. Jefferson, while he acts with good intentions, will find the best friends and supporters of his administration, and none more ready to apologize and make allowances for any errors he may commit, but with these intentions and such honourable resolutions, I have not the most distant apprehension but that they will ever stand prepared to repel, by such means as they may have in their power, the unprovoked attacks of the libeller, as well as to guard and defend themselves against the dagger of the hired assassin.

A FEDERALIST.

Westmoreland county, March 3, 1801.

Six Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, on Saturday the 14th instant, after being taken on a legal process, a certain JONATHAN JONES of Fayette township, Allegheny county—he is about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and on when he made his escape a grey cloth fustian jacket and trowsers, and white cloth under jacket. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver said Jones to the subscriber, or secure him in the jail of Allegheny county, together with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM FRENCH, Constable
March 16, 1801. of Fayette township.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The General of Division, Chief of the Staff, to the Minister of War.

Head Quarters at Steyer, December 26
9th year of the Republic.

Citizen Minister,

The Archduke Charles has proposed an Armistice to the General in Chief, announcing, at the same time, that the Emperor has sent a courier to M. Cobentzel with orders to sign the peace.

The General in Chief considering that the line of the Traun and the Enns was forced, that we were 100 leagues in advance of the other armies, and already on the rear of the Austrian army in Italy: and that by consequence General Belle grade had the two grand debouches of Salzburg and Inspruck, thro' which he might make a detachment, which joining the troops left in the Tryol, might come upon our rear, and interrupt our communication with France, has judged it proper to consent to a suspension of arms, which procuring us great advantages, might at the same time enable us to wait the movements of the army of Italy, from which we have as yet received no intelligence.

The character of the Archduke Charles, His well known honour, were guarantees of the desire the Emperor had to terminate the war, to which he was besides compelled by the deplorable state of his army, which having lost in twenty days 70 leagues of ground, 25,000 prisoners, 12 or 15,000 killed and wounded, 250 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines, was no longer able, nor could be in three months, to prevent our army from conquering the whole of Austria, and dictating the law in the capital. But to do this without danger it would be necessary that the army of Italy should be already master of the head of the defiles of Carinthia.

The General in chief besides conceived, that to stop in the midst of the most brilliant victories was conformable to the character of moderation by which the First Consul had distinguished himself in the eyes of all Europe.

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the Convention, for an armistice. The Emperor will immediately treat for peace, whatever may be the determination of his allies; and our line, which is supported by the Danube and the mountains, putting us in possession of Kufstein, Scharnitz, Brannau, &c. enables us to recommence the war with the greatest advantages, and above all, with the utmost security.

Health and respect,

(Signed) DESOLLES.

The Emperor has sent orders to Count Cobentzel at Luneville, to sign the peace.—On the 25th December, General Brune defeated the army commanded by General Hotenzolern and Proffy, with the loss of 12,000 men. 8000 of whom were taken prisoners, and 24 pieces of cannon.

Extract of the Official Journal L'Moniteur, Paris January 2

Government this evening received very important dispatches from the army of the Rhine. The time at which they arrived, and their length render it impossible for us to send off the number of this day to the departments; but these dispatches are of so interesting a nature that we think it our duty to give a short notice of them to such of our subscribers as do not reside at Paris, that they may participate in the happy intelligence as early as possible. It is as follows:

"The General of division, Desolles, chief of the staff of the army of Rhine, in a letter addressed to the Minister at war, dated December 25, head quarters at Steyer, announces that general Lecourbe has made four or five hundred prisoners, and that general Richepanse had entered Steyer, where the enemy abandoned 17 pieces of cannon, and nearly four thousand prisoners, &c.

"We have every where found immense magazines; the loss of the enemy in ammunition and baggage is prodigious. At Lintz we found 10,000 bbls. of wheat and 25,000 sacks of oats. We are marching against Erlach, and every thing announces that the Austrians are going to rally themselves on the Traun, and perhaps under the walls of Vienna.

"In a second letter of the 26 inst. dated also from Steyer, General Desolles informs the Minister at war, that the Archduke Charles had proposed to General Moreau an armistice, announcing to him that the Emperor was to send (EN VOYAIT) a courier to Count Cobentzel with orders to sign a peace.

"The character of the Archduke Charles and his well known good faith were sure pledges of the Emperor's desire to terminate the war. He was besides forced to this measure by the deplorable state of his army, which having lost in 20 days 70 leagues of ground, 25,000 prisoners, 12 or 15,000 killed or wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immense magazines, was no longer able to keep our army from conquering all Austria, and dictating laws to the Emperor himself, even in his capital.

"The Commander in chief, in accepting the armistice, thought, that to stop amidst the most brilliant victories, was conforming to that character of moderation by which the Chief Consul has made himself known to all Europe.

"The armistice was signed at Steyer, December 25; it contains 17 articles, the provisions of which are of such a nature, that they will enable us, even if it should be broken, to recommence the war with great advantages, and particularly with great security.

"The enemy, as a guarantee of the [illegible] give up to the French army the forts of [illegible] Scharnitz, and other permanent positions in the Tyrol, the defiles of Fe[illegible] and Nauderf, and other fortified posts [illegible] country of the Tyrol; and in the [illegible] fortress of Wurtzburgh in Franconia, [illegible] in the Circle of Bavaria."

From the Journal des Defenseurs

"General Moreau, on the 25th D[illegible] concluded an armistice and suspension of [illegible] 30 days, demanded by the Archduke [illegible] commander of the Austrian army. The [illegible] army by virtue of this armistice, occupies [illegible] of demarcation, which extends from [illegible] the Valteline to Puchlarn on the Danube [illegible] leagues from Vienna. The line passes [illegible] nio, Glurns, Botzen, Brixen, Lienz, [illegible] Hundsmarckt, Leoben, Erlenhartz, Mur[illegible] ng, to Erlaph and Pachlara.

"The forts of the Tyrol, the forts of Rosslein, Scharnitz, Braunau, the [illegible] Wurtzburgh, &c. are to be evacuated by the Austrian troops between the 26th December and 8th of January.

"The line of demarcation for the Gallo-Batavian army extends from Nuremberg to Ratisbon, passing by Neumark, Parsberg, Lauterhofen and Ratisbon.

Postscript—"From the Journal des Defenseurs, the 12th Nivose (2d January.)

"A courier, arrived last night, brings the account of an armistice concluded between the French and Austrian troops. The armistice for thirty days, fifteen days previous notice to be given before the resumption of hostilities. It is an armistice of forty five days. The Archduke Charles has sent this news by an extraordinary courier to Luneville."

LONDON, January 10.

We yesterday received the Paris Journals to the 4th inclusive. The Moniteur of the 3d and the 4th, the number being combined, contains official copies of General Desolles's dispatches, announcing the successes of the army of the Rhine, and of the convention by which they were followed. General Desolles states as reasons for the conclusion of the armistices, the position of General Bellegarde detaching from the army in Italy a body of troops to join those of the Tyrol, and falling on the rear, intercepting the communications with France. They had not heard of the commencement of hostilities in Italy. From it seems to be inferred that Brune was repulsed by the enemy.

The conditions of the armistice, however, are so favorable to the enemy, they require no other motive than the advantages they offer. The French having obtained entire possession of the Tyrol, having united their armies of Germany and Italy by a complete line of posts, and being in possession of every strong place behind them, would be enabled to renew the war with almost a certainty of success. Respecting the resident fortresses which the French have given their hands, provision has been made that they shall be restored in their present state, if hostilities are not renewed; but if peace does not follow, it seems they will be left in the power of the enemy to destroy them if they think proper. The debouches of Feistritzwitz, Nauders, and other fortifications of this description are left at the disposal of the French.

It appears by a dispatch from General Brune, dated the 27th of December that the armistice had at last been seriously opened in Italy—He had not waited to turn the line of the Mincio but attacked it in front.

On the 27th the French made a vigorous attack upon the Austrians positions on the Mincio, and with success. The passage, after a desperate engagement, was carried at Monzambano and Molino. These places are between the lake of Garda and Mantua, being nearer to the former. On the 27th at one in the morning, the head quarters were at Valegio, on the left bank. The army is stated in the official communication to the Legislative body, to blockade Mantua. The account given by Brune of the battle, however, is very short and not very explicit. It is evident that much less must have been sustained on both sides. A great number of superior officers are stated to have been wounded on the side of the French. They certainly gained their object and had the war continued, the army of the Rhine would have experienced the benefit of the diversion. From Brune's dispatch it appears that he intended to renew the battle next day. He could not at that time have received an account of the armistice: indeed he is not hourly [illegible]—He, as well as Angereau in France, is left at liberty to negociate a separate one; and if his advantages are as decisive as he states, he will not fail to exact considerable sacrifices from the Austrians in Italy.

The Chief Consul has announced all the successes to the legislative bodies with the utmost eclat; and the latter have willingly voted, that the four principal armies have deserved well of their country.

Peace on the continent is considered as certain; indeed, the Chief Consul states, that Count Cobentzel had officially announced the 3d December, that he was empowered to treat for a seperate peace; and recently the conferences were to open. The points of detail will not be difficult to adjust, after the basis of treaty is agreed upon, and considering the situation that must already have taken place. As we conjectured, the terms of peace will not be more severe than they were formerly offered. The Chief Consul states the principles on which he acts in the following words:

"The left bank of the Rhine shall be the sole

VENANGO COUNTY.

	Dollars	Cts.
ceived of Samuel Waldan, collector of Irwin township	61	33
Hamilton M'Clintick, collector of Allegheny township	55	51
	1 1684	
Balance due per warrants drawn on the Treasurer	6	169
	178	53

Amount of Tax laid on the several Townships for 1800.

in township	147	3
egheny township	85	61
	232	64

	Dollars	Cts.
Commissioners and clerk's time spent in the assessment, holding appeals, preparing the lists of taxable inhabitants and blank forms for the officers of the general election, making copies of the lists of taxable inhabitants transmitted the Governor, stationary, &c.	3	
Paid the express sent with the duplicates and instructions to the assessors	5	25
Paid assessors	31	
Paid assessors for taking the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants	23	
Paid surveyors in part for running the boundary lines of the county	38	7
Paid agents, inspectors, judges and clerks of the general election	31	60
Paid for wolf scalps	6	66
	178	53

Amount paid the Treasurer by the Collectors for 1800.

Samuel Walden, collector of Irwin township	61	33
Hamilton M'Clintick, collector of Allegheny township	55	51
	116	84
Balance due by Collectors 31st December 1800	115	80
	232	64

WARREN COUNTY

ceived of Dennis Carrol, collector of Oil creek township	11	89
lance due per warrants drawn on the Treasurer	71	24
	83	13

Amount of Tax laid on Warren county, 1800

t of Oil creek township	70	5

Commissioners and clerk's time spent in the assessment, holding appeals, preparing lists of the taxables and blank forms for the officers of the general election; making out lists of the taxable inhabitants transmitted to the Governor, stationary, &c.	28	98
Portion of assessors pay, assessing the tax, and taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants, and express sent with the duplicate to the assessor	22	5
Paid agents, inspectors, judges and clerks of the general election	32	10
	83	13

Amount paid the Treasurer by the Collector, for 1800.

Dennis Carrol, collector of Oil creek township	11	89
Due by the collector, 31st December 1800 for part of Oil creek township, Warren county	58	16
	70	5

Dr. {Receipts and Expenditures in the Treasury of Allegheny county, of tax laid on Armstrong county in the year 1800.} Cr.

ceived of John Painter, collector of Buffaloe township	17	20
lance due per warrants drawn on the Treasurer	81	15
	98	35

Amount of Tax laid on the several townships for 1800.

rt of Buffaloe township	212	88
rt of Slippery rock township	15	5
	227	93

Commissioners and clerk's time, assessing the tax, holding appeals, preparing blank forms, &c. for officers of the general election, lists of taxable inhabitants transmitted the Governor, stationary, &c.	23	
Paid expresses sent with the duplicate to the assessor	2	60
Paid for service of the assessors, and taking the enumeration of taxable inhabitants	39	1
Paid surveyors running the line between Butler and Armstrong counties	33	75
	98	36

Amount paid the Treasurer by the Collector, for 1800.

John Painter, collector of Buffaloe township	17	20
Due by the collectors the 31st December 1800	210	73
	227	93

Amount of Tax upon unseated Donation, Depreciation, and Warranted Lands in Allegheny county and the counties lately to be taken off the same, for 1800.	1363	62

Received for unseated Donation, Depreciation and Warranted Lands, for the year 1800	16	55
Balance due for unseated Donation, Depreciation, and Warranted Lands	1347	7
	1363	62

In cases where the boundary lines of the new counties intersect townships, we cannot now exactly ascertain the sums belonging to each county from such divided townships, but have made the above Statement of the tax arising to the several counties from the best information we could

William Dunning,
James Robinson,
Nathaniel Irish, } *Commissioners.*

Attest. *John Barclay, Clerk.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Beyner, of Washington county, deceased, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to those who have claims against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested, to the subscriber, who will attend at the house where the deceased formerly lived, from the first day of April until the tenth of the same month.

FREDERICK PFEMER.

January 27, 1801.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on very reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep, as usual, an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittsburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of
BARR IRON & CASTINGS
For Sale by
A. & J. BARKRE.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

Alexander M'Laughlin,

HAVING determined to discontinue business in Pittsburgh the first day of March next, once more earnestly requests those indebted to him to make payment before that period. Experience has taught him that the most frequent applications may not afford the most frequent method will be sufficiently adopted to enforce payments. Those who have any demands are desired to present them that payment may be made.

Pittsburgh, December 26, 1800.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiskey,
ALSO,
Soap, Candles and Vinegar.
Apply to
CHRISTOPHER ORMSBY.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Register's Office of Greene county, and to me directed, bearing date the 3d day of March next, and also of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, Robert M'Adoo, and to me directed, bearing date the first day of January, 1801, to me directed, I have exposed at the first Monday, and to be sold by me,

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, January 13, 1801.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has in pledge with the subscriber, in December, 1798, a Silver Watch, the property of Robert Geary—also, one Fine Hat and a Broad Sword, was pledged by Daniel Sankerd, for seven expences, in March, 1798—and one Watch, pledged by John Anderson the 8th of November, 1800. If the above articles are not redeemed before Wednesday the 11th day of March next, they will be sold by public sale, in order to discharge the sums for which they are pledged.

JOHN HERON.

Versailles township, Allegheny county, February 6, 1801.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Meadville, January 10, 1801.

AMOR Hamilton, Mead township; Alexander William and Ivan, Waterford township; Andrews Daniel, Meadville; Andrews Nathaniel; Allen Roger, Meadville; Colt Isaac, Meadville; Campbell William, near Meadville; Dougherty Neal, near Meadville, creditor of Shaw & Co; Ewing William, care of David Mead, Esq. Meadville; Greer John, care of Joseph Hackney; Harriot James, Sugar creek; Morrison Andrew, care of John Brooks; Thompson Andrew, near Miles' Mill, French creek.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Returns his best thanks to his customers for the favors received, and begs leave to observe to them that he is now opening a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash—amongst which are the following Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, parsons grey, London Lincoln, and the most fashionable colored 7/4 broadcloths.

Low priced plains and 6/4 cloths.

Plain, grey, and fashionable Kent coatings.

Fine trimmings, kerseys, green baize, flannels, &c.

Large rose blankets.

London Kelpt, and a variety of fancy cassimers.

Genoa fancy cord, velvets, corduroys, &c.

Black, blue, green, and purple cloth surtouts.

Black, blue, green, and purple cassimets.

Black, blue, green, and purple cloth pantaloons.

Black, white and fashion colored gloves.

Books and Stationery.

Queensware and China.

Hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and bohea teas.

Coffee, loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars.

Common groceries of every denomination.

Also, a quantity of Castings and Bar Iron, a regular supply of which will be kept up, with a view of accommodating merchants descending the Ohio.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1801.

ADDRESS

AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the subscriber has been for a series of years past, assiduously and expensively employed in procuring Iron Banks and bringing to perfection, that beneficial business of making pot-metal and bar iron. Through many difficulties at length he has a furnace erected, in full blast, forge now in his own possession, and now making all sorts of castings compleat—viz. 7 and 10 inch plate stoves and bar iron; it is well known to the manager or at the office. It is hoped that the subscriber will get four or five thousand pounds worth of steel, and provisions in the ensuing year. Good wood choppers wanted, for which part will be paid in cash, some iron and metal, some store goods, &c.

I am the public's humble servant,

JOHN MAYDON.

care stock for the ensuing years, and most cordially will see that his just intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, and from a confidential regard, to do justice to all men, he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying on to advantage: But being impressed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his blessing no work can prosper; but through his unbounded mercies and good guidance, has carried me on to make upwards of twenty thousand pounds worth of metals and five thousand worth of bar iron, in the seven years past; and upheld me, when men and companies of good property have fell through, I consider their loss, knowing it is hard times for them that have the best fortunes and good luck in the iron business to bear. It is hoped that the good people will consider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and exposed themselves to the greatest hardships in the wilds, to good in making iron; without that metal, agriculture would cease. For my part, I have spent upwards of a thousand nights at hard labour, when others were taking their ease in bed, heating a Fire, from the wheels and keeping the bellows going on;—my furnace blows almost without ceasing, metal can be had at all times, at reasonable terms. I hope to keep after a while, nail rods, and sheet and bar iron at the furnace, which is in five miles of Union Town, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. If the good people of the Western country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from the date, from one dollar to ten, to pass equal to gold or silver, as they will be received at the said subscriber's Furnace, one year after date, for any sort of his metal or iron;—and further, I pledge my honor and credit, to the public, that if it suits the bearer of the notes, or bills, to take cash, with giving one month's notice, at the office at said furnace, kept for that purpose, that they would choose money in exchange, shall have it for all the notes they hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any person wants particular metal cast, he will be pleased to leave but one month before his notes become due with the manager or at the office. It is hoped that the subscriber will get four or five thousand

tion attended him in the hall of Congress, where a bed was prepared for him, and to which place the ballot box was carried to him by the tellers appointed on the part of his own ſtate, and where, I make no doubt, his lady and him were as conveniently and as agreeably ſituated as they would have been in any lodging houſe in the city. But here comes Mr. Lion of New Jerſey all glittering in the gold lace of patriotiſm and the diamonds of integrity, who had been offered no leſs than three bribes—to be made a ſenator, a governor, and even money, and to vote too for Mr. Burr, whom all the democrats voted for and put upon an equality with their favourite Mr Jefferſon! Mr. F. certainly was rather modeſt here, for, in the vulgar phraſe when he was about telling a lie he might as well have told a good one, he certainly might have ſwelled it a little and told his honeſt maſters that the bribes were offered for the purpoſe of *uſurping the Preſidency*, and the ſtory would juſt have been as readily ſwallowed. Some ſilly perſon may perhaps aſk who had all theſe fine things in their power to beſtow, and if any one was found ſo ridiculous as to forget ſuch pretty things to Mr. Lion, was ſuch a covering of virtue and patriotiſm neceſſary to defend him from the temptation? Softly, my honeſt, ſimple friend, the firſt is not to be enquired into, and as to the ſecond, examine whether he belongs to the friends of Randolph, Blount and Munroe, cum multis aliis, and the queſtion will eaſily be anſwered. The federaliſts have heard of offers made to ſome of the members who voted for Mr. Burr: but though they were ſaid to have been made by the particular friends of the other candidate, and of appointments in the power of the Preſident to beſtow, which circumſtances gave the reports a ſuperior air of probability, they have not thought proper to make them the ſubjects of ſuch ſolemn communications, and are diſpoſed to hope that they are without foundation.

The limits neceſſary to be obſerved in this publication, will not allow me here to repel the ridiculous inſinuations that, provided the houſe of repreſentatives could not have effected a choice, it would have been a uſurpation of the executive power, to have deſignated by law the perſon who ſhould act as Preſident until another election could have been held. This may be the ſubject of another communication. Now, as to the object and intention of ſending this hireling to the federal city, and what ſervices he was there to perform; and here much is left to conjecture and to be developed by other circumſtances.

It certainly could not be for the ſole purpoſe of communicating intelligence from time to time of the real proceedings relative to the election, for information upon that ſubject would of courſe be received at the ſeat of the ſtate governments when the legiſlatures were in ſeſſion, by every poſt and other conveyance which would offer, without any ſpecial agent for that purpoſe; and probably as ſoon too, for we do not underſtand he had any expreſs under his direction and ſubject to his commands, or that he was to act as ſuch himſelf. It being preſumed that this was not the object and as our nominal republicans have been much captivated with the conduct of the French revolutioniſts, and been ready in every ſtage of their career to juſtify their moſt atrocious crimes, a few extracts from the hiſtory of their proceedings, compared with ſome paſſages in the letter and ſtatement may tend to throw light upon this ſubject. The paſſages for compariſon I have ſelected, are taken from Doctor Moore's journal and relate chiefly to the events and proceedings which took place immediately before the bloody 10th of Auguſt 1792, when the infidel philoſophers of France, who ſubſequently ruined their country, in violation of their moſt ſolemn oaths and every right, forced a change of government and brought deſtruction on that unhappy country. It will be fortunate for the citizens of America, if their epoch and the proceedings of our own country are not followed by ſimilar events.

Doctor Moore—"Aug. 9 I went to the national aſſembly the morning about nine. The galleries, and all the places allotted for ſtrangers, were full. M. Merlin, the preſident, informed the aſſembly, that he had received a number of letters from members, which he deſired might be read. In one, the writer complains "of having been attacked in the ſtreet the preceding night by a number of men in the dreſs of the national guards, and groſſly inſulted—that he informed them of his being a member of aſſembly, and ſhewed them the ribbon that the offices wore: on which one of them anſwered, it was precisely for that reaſon, and this not ſo much as a prelude to any intended oppoſition to the adminiſtration of the general government which is about to commence; but to have been a moſt illiberal and unprovoked attack made by yourſelf and democratic friends: for as the federaliſts have never acted as a party, but as the nation, the people, the conſtant and uniform friends of their conſtitution and government, I hope they will ſtill ſupport that character, and never degrade themſelves as a factious oppoſition. In them, I hope and am perſuaded that Mr. Jefferſon, while he acts with good intentions, will find the beſt friends and ſupporters of his adminiſtration, and none more ready to apologize and make allowances for any errors he may commit, but with theſe intentions and ſuch honourable reſolutions, I have not the moſt diſtant apprehenſion but that they will ever ſtand prepared to repel, by ſuch means as they may have in their power, the unprovoked attacks of the libeller, as well as to guard and defend themſelves againſt the dagger of the hired aſſaſſin.

A FEDERALIST.

Weſtmoreland county, March 3, 1801.

Six Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 14th inſtant, after being taken in a legal proceſs, a certain JONATHAN JONES of Fayette townſhip, Alleghany county—he is about 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and on when he made his eſcape a grey cloth ſailor jacket and trowſers, and white cloth under jacket. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver ſaid Jones to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in the jail of Alleghany county, together with reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM FRENCH, Conſtable of Fayette townſhip.

March 16, 1801.

moſt ſevere ſtate in the Union? I believe caused the nerves of the ſtouteſt federaliſts to tremble with fear."

Pray, Mr. Brady, as the hireling you have mentioned was ſent by a few of the republican members, how many were hired by the whole of the republican members, or were there only a few found capable of ſuch conduct? And you, Mr. F. can you inform us how many of your brethren, whoſe reſolute and determined tone cauſed this trembling among the ſtouteſt federaliſts, were from the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and in particular, of the ſeditious mob who met in the city of Philadelphia about the time or ſhortly before you were diſpatched by your employers? But I muſt permit you, gentlemen, to have the agreeable company of Doctor Moore a little longer.

Doctor Moore—"Another letter informed the aſſembly, "that a deputy having gone for refuge into a ſhop in the Rue St. Honore, one of the feroces had followed him, and declared, that if ever he ſaw him attempt to return to the aſſembly, he would ſtrike off his head with a ſtroke of his ſabre, which he drew half out of the ſcabbard as he ſpoke."

Mr. F—"But an apprehenſion of a general burſting of public indignation, at length induced him (*John C. Thomas*) to give way; and well for him he did, for it has been ſuppoſed, that if the 4th of March had arrived, without a Preſident's being elected, Mr. Thomas's life would have been in danger.

Doctor Moore—"When mention was made in the former letter of the deputy's eſcaping by the window of the corps de garde, it excited ſome mirth in the galleries; but at the idea of one of their heads being ſtruck off, I thought there would have been no end of exultation; there was a loud and univerſal peal of laughter from all the galleries."—"But how can men be thought to deliberate or vote with freedom, who are purſued, inſulted and menaced by a mob for the opinion and votes they give?"

Mr. Brady—"I am perſuaded the ſtatement may be relied on; and from converſing with him am convinced, that nothing but a fear of loſing their heads, prevented a party from uſurping the Preſidency."

Mr. F—"The reſolute, determined tone expected by the people *(the people!)* then in the city of Waſhington (where great numbers attended from almoſt every ſtate in the union) I believe cauſed the nerves of the ſtouteſt federaliſts to tremble with fear. Before the decision of the election, they were fully convinced that any man who ſhould uſurp the Preſidency would loſe his head in one week."

O ſhocking Republicaniſm! O what a lovely *"ſyſtem of liberty!"*

Doctor Moore—"The character of ſome of the perſons lately choſen by the departments of Paris, does not tend to convey high expectations of the coming convention. Many of the members ſuppoſed to have obtained this honour partly by their popularity among the low claſſes, and partly through the influence of a faction, at the head of which are Danton, the miniſter of juſtice, and Robeſpierre—The firſt is ſaid to love carnage like a vulture, and to delight in human ſacrifices like Moloch, God of the Ammonites."

Mr. F—"I heard a converſation between ſome of the members of the houſe of repreſentatives on the floor of Congreſs hall, in which their determination was fully and ſeriouſly avowed of taking the life of any perſons who ſhould be placed in the Preſidential chair contrary to the forms of the conſtitution." That is what a few Members of Congreſs, or lineal deſcendants of the firſt or ſecond generation might be pleaſed to allege contrary to the forms of the conſtitution. Whether after an examination of the extracts which I have brought near each other, and a fair compariſon, it is reaſonable to conclude that this Mr. F. was intended to have been employed in the bloody work, which you both allege would have happened, had certain events taken place I ſhall give no opinion. Perhaps the real motives for this embaſſy (and this conſtruction is certainly ſufficiently charitable) was to collect materials to inflame the people preparatory to the next election, and to inſure the ſeats of thoſe good *republican* members in the next aſſembly, who had made ſuch a diſplay of their guardian care *at their own expence*; but which might perhaps have made a part of the contingent expences of our ſtate government, had not that vile unaccommodating federal ſenate been in the way.

In concluding for, I will obſerve that this is not written as a prelude to any intended oppoſition to the adminiſtration of the general government which is about to commence; but to have read a moſt illiberal and unprovoked attack made by yourſelf and democratic friends: for as the federaliſts have never acted as a party, but as the nation, the people, the conſtant and uniform friends of their conſtitution and government, I hope they will ſtill ſupport that character, and never degrade themſelves as a factious oppoſition. In them, I hope and am perſuaded that Mr. Jefferſon, while he acts with good intentions, will find the beſt friends and ſupporters of his adminiſtration, and none more ready to apologize and make allowances for any errors he may commit, but with theſe intentions and ſuch honourable reſolutions, I have not the moſt diſtant apprehenſion but that they will ever ſtand prepared to repel, by ſuch means as they may have in their power, the unprovoked attacks of the libeller, as well as to guard and defend themſelves againſt the dagger of the hired aſſaſſin.

A FEDERALIST.

Weſtmoreland county, March 3, 1801.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The General of Diviſion, Chief of the Staff, to the Miniſter of War.

Head Quarters at Steyer, December 26 9th year of the Republic.

Citizen Miniſter,

The Archduke Charles has propoſed an Armiſtice to the General in Chief, announcing, at the ſame time, that the Emperor has ſent a courier to M. Cobentzel with orders to ſign the peace.

The General in Chief conſidering that the line of the Traun and the Enns was forced, that we were 100 leagues in advance of the other armies, and already on the rear of the Auſtrian army in Italy: and that by conſequence General Belle grade had the two grand debouches of Salzburg and Inſpruck, thro' which he might make a detachment, which joining the troops left in the Tryol, might come upon our rear, and interrupt our communication with France, has judged it proper to conſent to a ſuſpenſion of arms, which procuring us great advantages, might at the ſame time enable us to wait the movements of the army of Italy, from which we have as yet received no intelligence.

The character of the Archduke Charles, his well known honour, were guarantees of the deſire the Emperor had to terminate the war, to which he was beſides compelled by the deplorable ſtate of his army, which having loſt in twenty days 70 leagues of ground, 25,000 priſoners, 12 or 15,000 killed and wounded, 250 pieces of cannon, and immenſe magazines, was no longer able, nor could be in three months, to prevent our army from conquering the whole of Auſtria, and dictating the law in the capital. But to do this without danger it would be neceſſary that the army of Italy ſhould be already maſter of the head of the defiles of Carinthia.

The General in chief beſides conceived, that to ſtop in the midſt of the moſt brilliant victories was conformable to the character of moderation by which the Firſt Conſul had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the eyes of all Europe.

I have the honor to tranſmit to you a copy of the Convention, for an armiſtice. The Emperor will immediately treat for peace, whatever may be the determination of his allies; and our line, which is ſupported by the Danube and the mountains, putting us in poſſeſſion of Kuffſtein, Scharnitz, Brannau, &c. enables us to recommence the war with the greateſt advantages, and above all, with the utmoſt ſecurity.

Health and reſpect,

(Signed) DESOLLES.

The Emperor has ſent orders to Count Cobentzel at Luneville, to ſign the peace.—On the 25th December, General Brune defeated the army commanded by General Hotzendorf and Proſky, with the loſs of 12,000 men. 8000 of whom were taken priſoners, and 24 pieces of cannon.

Bulletin of the Office of Journal L'Moniteur, Paris January 2.

Government this evening received very important diſpatches from the army of the Rhine. The time at which they arrived, and their length render it impoſſible for us to ſend off the number of this day to the departments; but their diſpatches are of ſo intereſting a nature that we think it our duty to give a ſhort notice of them to ſuch of our ſubſcribers as do not reſide at Paris, that they may participate in the happy intelligence as early as poſſible. It is as follows:

"The General of diviſion, Deſolles, chief of the ſtaff of the army of Rhine, in a letter addreſſed to the Miniſter at war, dated December 25, head quarters at Steyer, announces that general Leccurbe has made four or five hundred priſoners, and that general Richepanſe had entered Steyer, where the enemy abandoned 17 pieces of cannon, and nearly four thouſand priſoners, &c.

"We have every where found immenſe magazines; the loſs of the enemy in ammunition and baggage is prodigious. At Lintz we found 10 000 obls. of wheat and 25 000 ſacks of oats. We are marching againſt Erlach, and every thing announces that the Auſtrians are going to rally themſelves on the Traiſen, and perhaps under the walls of Vienna.

"In a ſecond letter of the 26 holt. dated alſo from Steyer, General Deſolles informs the Miniſter at war, that the Archduke Charles had propoſed to General Moreau an armiſtice, announcing to him that the Emperor was to ſend (ENVOYER) a courier to Count Cobentzel with orders to ſign a peace.

"The character of the Archduke Charles and his well known good faith were ſure pledges of the Emperor's deſire to terminate the war. He was beſides forced to this meaſure by the deplorable ſtate of his army, which having loſt in 20 days 170 leagues of ground, 25,000 priſoners, 12 or 15 000 killed or wounded, 140 pieces of cannon, and immenſe magazines, was no longer able to keep our army from conquering all Auſtria, and dictating laws to the Emperor himſelf, even in his capital.

"The Commander in chief, in accepting the armiſtice, thought, that to ſtop amidſt the moſt brilliant victories, was conforming to that character of moderation by which the Chief Conſul has made himſelf known to all Europe.

"The armiſtice was ſigned at Steyer, December 25; it contains 17 articles, the proviſions of which are of ſuch a nature, that they will enable us, even if it ſhould be broken, to recommence the war with great advantages, and particularly with great ſecurity.

"The enemy, as a guarantee of the [illegible] give up to the French army the forts of [illegible] Scharnitz, and other permanent poſts [illegible] ion in the Tyrol, the defiles of [illegible] and Nauderf, and other fortified poſts [illegible] ountry of the Tyrol; and in the [illegible] fortreſs of Wurtzburgh in Franconia, [illegible] in the Circle of Bavaria."

From the Journal des Defenſeurs

"General Moreau, on the 25th D[illegible] concluded an armiſtice and ſuſpenſion of [illegible] 30 days, demanded by the Archduke [illegible] commander of the Auſtrian army. The [illegible] army by virtue of this armiſtice, occupies [illegible] of demarcation, which extends from the [illegible] he Valteline to Pachlarn on the Danube [illegible] leagues from Vienna. The line paſſes [illegible] nio, Glurns, Botzen, Brixen, Lienz, [illegible] Hundſmarckt, Leoben, Eiſenhartz, Marc[illegible] ng, to Erlaph and Pachlara.

"The forts of the Tyrol, the forts of [illegible] Rosflein, Scharnitz, Brannau, the [illegible] Wurtzburgh, &c. are to be evacuated by [illegible] Auſtrian troops between the 26th December [illegible] 8th of January.

"The line of demarcation for the Gallo-[illegible] tavian army extends from Nuremberg to Z[illegible] paſſing by Neumark, Parsberg, Lat[illegible] um-hof and Ratiſbon.

Poſtſcript—"From the Journal des Defenſeurs, the 12th Nivoſe (2d January.)

"A courier, arrived laſt night, brings the account of an armiſtice concluded between the French and Auſtrian troops. The armiſtice for thirty days, fifteen days previous notice to be given before the reſumption of hoſtilities. It is an armiſtice of forty five days. The Archduke Charles has ſent this news by an extraordinary courier to Luneville."

LONDON, January 10.

We yeſterday received the Paris Journals of the 4th inſtant. The Moniteur of the 3d and the 5th, the number being conſiderable, contains official copies of General Desolles' diſpatches, announcing the ſucceſſes of the army of the Rhine, and of the convention by which they were followed. General Desolles ſtates as indiſpenſable for the concluſion of the armiſtice, the poſſeſſion of General Belleguarde detaching from the army in Italy a body of troops to join thoſe in the Tyrol, and falling on the rear, intercepting the communications with France. They had not heard of the commencement of hoſtilities in Italy, and it ſeems to be inferred that Brune was rather too haſty.

The conditions of the armiſtice, however, are ſo favorable to the enemy, that we require no other motive than the advantages they offer. The French having obtained entire poſſeſſion of the Tyrol, having placed their armies of Germany and Italy by a complete line of poſts, and being in poſſeſſion of every ſtrong place behind them, would be enabled to renew the war with almoſt a certainty of ſucceſs. Reſpecting the permanent fortreſſes which the French have got into their hands, proviſion has been made that they ſhall be reſtored in their preſent ſtate, if hoſtilities are not renewed; but if peace does not follow, it ſeems they will be left in the power of the enemy to deſtroy them if they think proper. The fortreſſes of Ehrenbreitz, Nauders, and other fortifications of this deſcription are left at the diſpoſal of the French.

It appears by a diſpatch from General Brune, dated the 27th of December that the campaign had at laſt been regularly opened in Italy.—He had not waited to turn the line of the Mincio but attacked it in front.

On the 27th the French made a vigorous attack upon the Auſtrians poſitions on the Mincio, and with ſucceſs. The paſſage, after a deſperate engagement, was carried at Monzelano and Molino. Theſe places are between the lake of Garda and Mantua, being nearer to the former. On the 27th at one in the morning, the head quarters were at Valegio, on the left bank. The army is ſtated in the official communication to the Legiſlative bodies, to blockade Mantua. The account given by Brune of the buſineſs, however, is very ſhort and not very explicit. It is evident that much leſs muſt have been retained on both ſides. A great number of ſuperior officers are ſtated to have been wounded on the ſide of the French. They certainly gained their object and had the war continued, the army of the Rhine would have experienced the benefit of the diverſion. From Brune's diſpatch it appears that he intended to renew the battle next day. He could not at that time have received an account of the armiſtice: indeed he is not bound by it.—He, as well as Angereau in Franconia, is left at liberty to negociate a ſeparate one; and if his advantages are as deciſive as he ſtates, he will not fail to exact conſiderable ſacrifices from the Auſtrians in Italy.

The Chief Conſul has announced all the ſucceſſes to the legiſlative bodies with the utmoſt eclat; and the latter have willingly voted, that the four principal armies have deſerved well of their country.

Peace on the continent is conſidered as certain; indeed, the Chief Conſul ſtates, that Count Cobentzel had officially announced the 31ſt December, that he was empowered to treat for a ſeperate peace; and ſtates that the conferences were to open. The points of detail will not be difficult to adjuſt, after the baſis of treaty is agreed upon, and conſidering the ſituation that muſt already have taken place. As we conjectured, the terms of peace will not be more favorable than were formerly offered. The Chief Conſul ſtates the principles on which he acts in the following words:

"The Rhine and the Adige ſhall be the line

" dary of the French Republic; She makes
" no pretenſion to the right bank. The intereſt
" of Europe does not permit the EMPEROR to paſs
" the Adige. The independence of the Helve-
" tic and Batavian Republics ſhall be inſured
" and guaranted. Our victories add nothing to
" the pretenſions of the French people; Auſtria
" ought not to expect from her defeats what ſhe
" would not have obtained from her victories.

" Such are the invariable intentions of the go
" vernment—The welfare of France ſhall be to
" reſtore calm to Germany and Italy—her glory
" to deliver the continent from the avaricious
" and deſtructive genius of the Engliſh."

January 15.

On the 9th inſtant, the jury of the depart-ment of the Seine declared, that a plot exiſted for aſſaſſinating the Firſt Conſul, and found guilty Carrachi, Arena, Demerville, and Topſino, Le-brun, upon whom, after ſome debate, judgement of death was pronounced. The other perſons accuſed, viz, Diana, the woman Fumey, De-ſleep, and Lavigne, were acquited.

The Engliſh property confiſcated in Ruſſia, is ſaid to amount to 1,680,000l. ſterling; and our ſailors, according to the ſame report, have been marched to Siberia and Moſcow.

The Imperial family were fully prepared to ſet out for Olfen, eſcorted by a party of the life guard—the gallery of paintings, the Imperial treaſury, and the city treaſury, containing twelve millions in ſpecies were likewiſe about to be re-moved from the capital, when the archduke Charles arrived at Vienna, very unexpectedly, at ten in the morning of the 17th, bringing the conſolatory intelligence of his having concluded an armiſtice of thirty days with General Mo-reau.

January 16.

It appears that government has received infor-mation, that the armed confederacy between the different powers of the north, Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden, has actually been ſigned. In con-ſequence of this intelligence, we are informed, that an order of Council was yeſterday iſſued, au-thoriſing the detention of all Ruſſia, Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels, in the ports in this country, and directions were ſent to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms accordingly.

The above intelligence is confirmed, by a no-tice from the Cuſtom-houſe, having been ſent to Lloyd's Coffee-houſe this morning, announcing the detention of all veſſels belonging to the pow-ers abovementioned.

The Swediſh merchantmen alone, detained in our ports, are ſaid to amount to upwards of 300 ſail.

January 19.

By the lateſt accounts from the camp of the Grand Vizier, by way of Conſtantinople, which are dated the 1ſt November, there is little proba-bility of his moving forward to attack the French. His army does not encreaſe, becauſe what it re-ceives by reinforcement it daily loſes by deſer-tion.

Lord Nelſon arrived at Plymouth on Friday evening, and hoiſted his flag on board the San Joſeph of 112 guns. She is expected to be ready for ſea in a few days.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.

No recent occurrence has ſo much damped the intemperate joy of the Jacobins in this State or ſo much diſappointed their mad expectations, as the election of General MUHLENBERG to the Senate of the United States. They are ſenſible that though that gentleman has uſually ranked himſelf in their party and may, probably, hereaf-ter vote with them on queſtions which involve party feelings, he is ſtill a cool, temperate man, no brawler, not given to MUCH DISPUTATION, no traitor, and of courſe a man in no way cal-culated to anſwer the diſorganizing views of thoſe turbulent ſpirits who now expect to find them ſelves "placed about the thoughts and counſels" of the government. He has never, ſo far as we know, been guilty of treachery againſt his govern-ment and nation, by tampering with a foreign enemy, and attempting to bring the United States into ſubjection to France. Of courſe, the Aurora of Tueſday laſt, pours forth a bitter la-mentation, mingled with a due proportion of falſehood and ſlander, upon the election of this gentleman, in oppoſition to Dr. LOGAN, a name well known and long to be remembered in the annals of Jacobiniſm, a man who has contrived to riſe out of dark obſcurity to the conſpicuous heights of infamy, by trampling under his feet the honor and independence of his country.

SEDITION LAW.

On the 12th ult. in the Houſe of Repreſenta-tives of the United States, the queſtion on the engroſſing of the bill to continue in force the law of the United States, commonly called the Se-dition Law, was taken and loſt, 49 to 53. The law, of courſe, expires on the 4th of March.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES HAS MADE THE FOLLOWING NOMI-NATIONS—

Under the Judiciary bill paſſed this Seſſion:

Judges of the 1ſt Circuit, viz.
John Lowell, of Maſſachuſetts, Chief Judge.
Benjamin Bourne, of Rhode-Iſland.
Jeremiah Smith, of New Hampſhire.

Judges of the 2d Circuit, viz.
Robert Benſon, of New-York, Chief Judge.
Oliver Wolcot, Connecticut.
Samuel Hitchcock, Vermont.

Judges of the 3d Circuit, viz.
Jared Ingerſol, of Pennſylvania, Chief Judge.
Richard Baſſett, of Delaware.
William Griffith, of New Jerſey.

Judges of the 4th Circuit, viz.
Charles Lee, Attorney-General of the United States Chief Judge.
Philip B Key, Maryland.
George Keith Taylor, Virginia.

Judges of the 5th Circuit, viz.
Thomas Bee of South Carolina, to be Chief Judge.

John Sitgreaves of North Carolina, and Joſeph Clay of Georgia, to be Judges in the fifth Cir-cuit of the United States.

6th Circuit.

William M'Clung of Kentucky, to be a Cir-cuit Judge in the Sixth Circuit of the United States.

Jacob Read Senator from South Carolina, to be Judge of that diſtrict in place of Judge Bee.

William H. Hill, member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives from North Carolina to be Judge of that diſtrict in place of Judge Sitgreaves.

Theophilus Parſons, Maſſachuſetts, Attorney General United States in the room of Charles Lee, nominated a Judge.

John Davis, Diſtrict Judge of Maſſachuſetts, in the room of Joſeph Lowell, nominated for pro motion.

Harriſon G. Otis, to be attorney for diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts, in the room of John Davis, nominated Judge.

Ray Greene, Senator, from Rhode Iſland, Judge of the diſtrict of Rhode Iſland in place of Benjamin Bourne, nominated for promotion.

Edward St. Loe Livermore, of New-Hamp-ſhire, attorney of the diſtrict of New-Hampſhire in the room of Jeremiah Smith, nominated a Judge.

John W. Kittera, of Pennſylvania, attorney of the diſtrict, in the room of Jared Ingerſol, nominated a Judge.

Mr. Paine, Senator from Vermont, is nomi-nated Diſtrict Judge of Vermont.

Samuel Blackbourn to be attorney for the Weſtern Diſtrict of Virginia.

Robert Grattan of Staunton, Virginia to be Marſhal of the Weſtern Diſtrict of Virginia.

Thomas Gray of the Diſtrict of Eaſt Tenneſſee, to be Marſhal of the ſaid Diſtrict.

Charles J. Porter of the diſtrict of Weſt Ten-neſſee to be marſhal of ſaid diſtrict.

William Pitt Beers of Albany attorney of the United States for the diſtrict of Albany to be Marſhal of that Diſtrict.

James Clole Monnterflorence to be commerci-al agent for the United States at Paris.

We underſtand that theſe nominations have all been confirmed by the Senate.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1801.

From a Correſpondent at Beaver Town.

Wedneſday the 4th of March being the day appointed by law for the inauguration of the Chief Magiſtrate of the United States, a num-ber of the friends of anarchy and confuſion, com-monly called democrats, from the town of Bea-ver and vicinity, aſſembled at the houſe of Jeſſe Hart, at Brady's run, and did then and there erect a whiſkey alias ſedition pole, to teſtify their joy on the occaſion, on the top of which was hung a white (or nearly white) pendant, ſuppoſed to be part of an old table cloth or ſhirt. After performing many Indian dances, and ſinging the favourite Jacobin ſongs "Ca Ira" and "Carmig-nole," and recounting the many wonderful at-chievements and hair breadth eſcapes they had made during the revolutionary war (by the bye there was but one who had ever pulled a trigger in the cauſe) and after ſettling the affairs of the nation and enjoying the loaves and fiſhes in ima-gination, and reprobating the hateful alien and ſedition laws, the ſcourge of ſuch renowned pa-triots, they took a very plentiful doſe of the juice of the grain, and reeled home to recount to their wives and children, the wonderful exploits of the day.

To THOMAS B. PATTERSON, Eſquire.

SIR,

A LETTER has been addreſſed from you to me through the channel of the Pittſburgh Gazette, dated the 21ſt of February, from *Pine Run*, reſigning your commiſſion as Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th Regt. of the Pennſylvania Militia, in a manner not only novel but unmilita-ry. The obſervations you have made on the *State Cockade* are altogether futile, and improper, and merits no notice but that of contempt. I re-commend to Mr Patterſon to read the 13th toaſt given by the gentlemen of the army at Fort Fayette on the 4th inſtant—"*Obedience no deli-beration.*" ſince I have had the honour to com-mand the Alleghany Brigade, I have endeavour-ed as much as in my power, to inculcate this ſentiment; for without it is adopted and ſtrict-edly adhered to, there is an end of every thing *Military*. The colour of a *Cockade*, could not poſſibly, I preſume, have any agency in oppoſ-ing the tyranny of Great Britain, at the time you *honourably*, and *laudably*, carried a knapſack. No ſir; it was the patriotic ſpirit that pervaded America at that *epoch*, of which you happily partook; and it was that ſpirit that actuated me to retire from the ſervice of my king and coun-try the 9th day of October, 1775, at Boſton, becauſe my king had become a *tyrant* and my country *corrupt*. Animated by the like motives, I have been induced to countenance and encourage as much as in my power the *State Cockade* recom-mended by the Commander in Chief; for ſir, I am not a political *Will o' the wiſp*—I feel the æthe-rial flame glow from my *boſom* as warm as ever, and I hope to partake with the people of this country, the ſweets of ſuch a government in 1801, as they bravely contended for in 1775, and eſtabliſhed in 1776, and which I hope may be perpetuated to them to the end of time.

I have, ſir, in compliance with your wiſhes, requeſted the Brigade Inſpector, Major Ewalt, to hold an election according to law, as ſoon as he can make it convenient, to fill the vacancy occaſioned by your reſignation. You have ever had my beſt wiſhes, and notwithſtanding you have not followed my advice in the character of a *citizen ſoldier*, I ſincerely hope that you may hereafter conduct yourſelf as a *citizen*, in ſuch a manner, as may promote your intereſt, happi-neſs, and reſpectability.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
ALEXANDER FOWLER, B. G.
16th March, 1801.

SOMERSET, (Penn.) 5th March—1ſt year of the *Welch Millenium*.

On yeſterday the favourite *Democratic Farce* of "*Liberty and Equality*" was performed at this place with *great applauſe*. ‡

The *little Welch Prothonotary*, in the character of the *Great Saint of Bulah*, ſhone with uncom-mon ſplendor. At that part of his *ſoliloquy* where he compared "the late Preſident, Mr. Adams, to a *Bull-frog*," he roſe far above the ſublime; and produced an enthuſiaſm in the audience, quite indecorus:—The ladies, particularly, were amazingly delighted with the *grandeur* and *deli-cacy* of the ſimile.

Colonel Ugly, with his *ſcarlet breeches*, was quite *himſelf* in the characters of *Buonaparte* and *Supple Sawney*. During the performance, he appeared in various other characters, and was *intereſting* throughout. In the concluding ſcene, as "*Jack o' th' Lantern*, leading ſome bewildered travel-lers, through bogs and mud-holes, he ſurpaſſed nature itſelf.

The *Vicar of Bray*, was admirably played by *Peter Weatherecock, Eſq.* The facility with which he ſhaped his conduct, to the alternate domina-tion of party, afforded much amuſement even to the *million*. In the *Pig and Gooſe* ſcene, he was inimitable.

Unfortunately the houſe was unuſually thin, owing, as is ſuppoſed, to the abſence of *three* of the *Managers*. The *Gallery* contained the chief of the audience, to whom the performers di-rected their whole attention.

‡ The writer of this paragraph, has not the moſt diſtant intention of throwing any odium on the late election for Preſident; of his republica-niſm he has more to boaſt than either of the performers in this ridiculous *Farce*; and will ſupport Mr. Jefferſon's adminiſtration as far as a good citizen is juſtifiable. But being in So-merſet on the evening of the 4th of March, and obſerving the low means a few characters there (chiefly foreigners) were uſing to make them-ſelves conſpicuous, and to govern the ſentiments of the people of the county; he could not re-frain from thus expoſing ſentiments and conduct, as diſguſting to the gentlemen compoſing the *new adminiſtration*, as to

A TRAVELLER.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buck-ſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteus, Va-leces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets and every thing in the Sad-dlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhiona-ble manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

FOR SALE.

SIX *Hundred Acres of firſt rate LAND, adjoining the State Reſerve, on Mill creek, three miles from the Town of Erie, and half a mile from the road leading from Erie to Waterford—There is on ſaid place a good Log Dwelling Houſe and Barn, 40 acres cleared and under good fence, nine acres of meadow made, with other good im-provements, and a good mill ſeat on ſaid creek. For terms, &c. apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

THOMAS P. MILLER.

March 13, 1801.

RAINBOW,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, Innkeeper, at Franklin, from the 13th of April until the 1ſt of July, at the low rate of Three Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats the Seaſon, One Dollar and an Half the Single Leap and One Buſhel of Oats, and Six Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats for Inſur-ance. The money for the Seaſon to be paid the firſt of October next; for Inſurance, when it is known the Mare is with colt; for the Single Leap, at the covering, when the Oats is to be brought.

RAINBOW, is a beautiful dark Cheſnut Sorrel, 4 years old this ſpring, upwards of 15 hands an half high, has a beautiful ſtar in his forehead, and his hind feet white, he was got by Old Soldier, imported from England, his dam alſo was out of an imported horſe. His figure and carriage is by good judges allowed to be excellent, and he is well calculated for either ſaddle or draft. A further detail of his pedigree is thought unneceſſary, as his appearance will recommend him.

SAMUEL RAY.

March 16, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 12.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

JAMES MADISON, jun. Eſq. of Virgin. Secretary of State.

HENRY DEARBORN, Eſq. of the Diſtri of Maine, Secretary of War.

LEVI LINCOLN, Eſq. of Maſſachuſet Attorney General of the United States, and

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, Eſq. of Ne York, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Fren Republic.

The Senate concurred UNANIMOUSLY in t above appointments. After which, a committe conſiſting of Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Baldw were inſtructed to wait upon the Preſident, know whether he had any further communicatio to make. Having waited upon him, they ma report that the Preſident had no further comm nication to make. Whereupon the Senate a journed.

BALTIMORE, March 11.

The three maritime powers of North inte to ſend to ſea in the courſe of the ſpring 40 ſ of the line to maintain their armed neutrality and the preſſing of ſeamen has already bee ordered in the different provinces of Sw den.

The number of Emigrants eraſed from t liſts of proſcription, amounted, on the 31ſt December laſt, according to ſome of the Pa Journals, to the number of 20,000.

The celebrated M. Neckar has emerged little from his retirement to mingle in public fairs. He lately communicated to the legiſ ture of Helvetia plans for the better regulatio of ſeveral branches of finance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

It is remarkable that the firſt appointment the new Preſident was that of a Federaliſt—I allude to the appointment of Mr. Wagner, an merican, as his private Secretary. We deſi no better proof of Mr. Jefferſon's friendly diſp ſition towards the honeſt men of either party.

We are credibly informed (ſays an evening p per) that M. Livingſton is not to proceed imm diately to France; but that Mr. Dawſon, mem ber of Congreſs from Virginia, is appointed carry out the treaty, and in conjunction wi Mr. Vans Murray, to negociate the ſuppleme tary arrangements which may be deemed neceſſ ry.

The lateſt accounts from St. Thomas, ſtat that the iſland is inveſted by two Britiſh fr gates, of 64 guns each, who capture all veſſ bound thence, and ſend them into Tortola A Daniſh veſſel loaded principally with dou loons and joes was chaſed by one of theſe f gates. She came ſo near as to order the Dani captain to ſtrike or he would be ſunk by broadſide: the Dane defied his purſuer, ar arrived at St. Thomas, after receiving ſever ſhot, in a ſhattered and diſabled condition. It is reported that the Britiſh will attack t Iſland.

The duties of the Treaſury and Navy Depar ments continue in the hands of Mr. Dexter a Mr. Stoddart. Our advices from Waſhingt ſtate, that on the morning of the 5th, Mr. De ter waited on the Preſident, for the purpoſe, was underſtood, of reſigning his office; that aft having a long conference with Mr. Jefferſon, had returned to the duties of the treaſury. Th circumſtance has been caught hold of by conje ture, and has induced a belief in ſome that M Dexter will be continued. Others, howev confidently affirm, that Albert Gallatin will r ceive the appointment. The Senate having a journed on Thurſday, the Preſident will have t tole diſpoſal of all new vacancies.

It is underſtood, that Mr. Stoddard, ſecreta of the navy, has ſent in his reſignation to the ne adminiſtration. General Smith, of Baltimo to whom the office was to have been transferr has declined its acceptance.

Charles Lee, Eſq. reſigned the office of Atto ney General of the United States, on the 3d i ſtant.

On the 2d inſt. the late Preſident of the Unit States ſent a meſſage to the Senate in relation the French Convention.

He obſerved that it was his wiſh that the Co vention ſhould have been ratified entire. But a different opinion was entertained by the Sen a reſpect for the high authority of that body duced him to ratify it, under the conditions th had impoſed.

That he had nominated Mr. Bayard, Miniſ Plenipotentiary to France; but that Mr. Bay had aſſigned to him the moſt ſatisfactory reaſo for declining the embaſſy—reaſons which wou operate to prevent him from nominating any oth individual qualified to diſcharge faithfully th duties of a miniſter. He therefore ſuffered t buſineſs to devolve on his ſucceſſor.

All perſons indebted to the eſtat of Joſeph Scott, *Eſquire, late of Moon townſhi deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immedia payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt t ſame are requeſted to bring them forward proper authenticated for ſettlement.*

ELIZABETH SCOTT, Adminiſtratrix.
MATTHEW FISHER, } *Admr's.*
WILLIAM M'CANDLISS, }

March 13, 1801.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EXTRA.

Friday Evening, February 20. 1801. No.

Mills for Sale,

TWO Hundred and Thirty Nine Acres of Land with a Grift Mill and Saw Mill, situated on Streets run, on the south side of the Monongahala river and six miles above Pittsburgh—The Grift Mill is in good order, her works partly new, and being in the midst of an excellent wheat country commands a very extensive custom. In dry seasons the stream of water is more constant than any other in the western country—This property is valuable on account of its convenience to market, being distant but half a mile from the river and the road level. There are about twelve acres of Meadow and a young bearing Orchard. The Dwelling House, and Out Houses and fences are in tolerable repair, and the land well timbered.—Flour and Whiskey will be taken in part payment, and a reasonable credit given by

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1801.

Allegheny County to wit:

In the Court of Common Pleas of said county, of the Term of December, in the year of our Lord MDCCC in the borough of Pittsburgh.

UPON the petition of Joseph Edgar, for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors made, the Court do appoint the first day of the next Term (the fourth Monday of March next) in the said borough for the hearing of the Petitioner and his Creditors, and do direct, that publication hereof be made in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Mutinburgh paper for three weeks, the last of which to be at least fifteen days previous to such day of hearing, that all concerned may have due notice hereof.

T. BATES, Prothy.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 300 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There is fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a mill seat superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1800.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE just opening by the subscribers at their NEW STORE in Pittsburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Prather and Smiley, consisting of a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of superior quality, suitable to any season, which they are determined to sell on very low terms for Cash, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1800

FOR SALE.

Allegheny County, to wit.

In the Orphan's Court of the said County, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 27th of December, 1800.

UPON the petition of Joseph Walker, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of William Law, late of the said county, deceased. Praying for an order to sell a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the Town of Middleton, and one undivided fourth part of Fifty Acres of Land situate near Chartiers creek, of the real estate of the decedent, for the satisfaction of his debts.

The Court do order, that the Land and Lot be sold on the premises the Lot on the first Monday of March next, and the Land on the day following; and that the same be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and fix notice thereof set up in the most public places in the county, one to be in Middleton, for three successive weeks previous to such days of sale.

By the Court,

T. BATES, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Water Streets, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The Lot is 90 feet by 100. The subscriber gives notice to his creditors that he intends to remove from the Borough, and would wish to settle all his affairs before his departure.*

MORDECAI M'LEOD

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO *Story BRICK HOUSE in Water Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Lot 90 feet by 100. The subscriber informs his creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as soon as he can make sales, and wishes to settle his affairs before his departure.*

JOHN M'LEOD

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

BOSTON, January 26.

A letter from a member of Congress has the following tribute to the industry and talent of Mr. Wolcott, the late Secretary of the Treasury:

"The amount of the augmentation of our revenue in the last year, on which this country is felicitated by the President in his speech, I understand is about TWO MILLIONS and A HALF; in which sum, recollect the DIRECT TAX is not included. Surely this cannot but be a circumstance of high gratification to every friend of our country." And yet, against this officer, in common with every one who has administered the General Government, the most unqualified charges of abandoned and infamous peculation and robbery, have been made in the Aurora, and copied in all the Arguses and Chronicles of the country—and the authors of these charges still remain unpunished.

NEW LONDON, January

The demos, who have invested their whole interest in Virginia fine, are quite chop fallen at the prospect of receiving returns in Burr and Jefferson. It was a bad speculation at best. Every thing from Virginia favours so strong of French garlic, as to be worth little or nothing in the northern market.

BALTIMORE, January 28.

The French prize schooner, sent in on Saturday last, by the United States schooner Experiment, has been one of the most successful privateers against the American commerce out of the West Indies.—She had captured in a voyage of a few months, about 50 American merchantmen, and is so fleet a vessel that no vessel was ever able to overtake her, previous to her falling in with the Experiment. She threw all her guns and caboose overboard, which instead of expediting her through her to much out of trim, that the Experiment easily overtook her.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas dated 7th January, 1801.

"An advice boat arrived at Basseterre from Rochefort in thirty days passage. She brought the treaty concluded with America, which was immediately proclaimed at Basseterre. The planters of Guadaloupe are all recalled to their homes. Mr. Letcaber, very well known in the West Indies, and on whom great encomiums are bestowed, is nominated perfect for Guadaloupe. He was commissary ordonnateur at Grenada, under the old government.

"Another vessel in twenty four days from Bordeaux arrived on the 25th December, with seventy passengers, all Guadaloupe planters. The hope of a general peace was confirmed as founded on the strongest probabilities.

"The gentleman who writes from St. Thomas to Mr. De La Salmiere, distinguished by his probity as the same who last year was the first to announce to us the favourable change wrought by Bonaparte."

VALUABLE LETTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington to the Editors of the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, dated February 1, 1801.

"The fires which have happened here, I believe not to have been the effect of design. Carelessness in the persons having charge of the offices, or perhaps, what is more likely, the bad construction of the buildings, may have been the only cause. The House of Representatives occupy the room in the Capitol, which was originally intended for a library: in one end of it there are two niches, in which open stoves have been placed: That part of the wall which is immediately behind these stoves is frequently so hot as to burn the hand upon touching it. This was discovered a few days ago, by some person who happened to move a paper case placed in that spot. The door keeper of Congress sent for the architect of the building, and shewed it to him, who gave it as his opinion that it was dangerous, and that it ought to be altered, which has since been done. In my opinion, if this discovery had not been made, the Capitol would also have been burnt. The architects employed in the public buildings have been in the habit of placing what are called WOODEN BRICKS in the walls, for the purpose of nailing the wood work of the rooms to them. These WOODEN BRICKS are generally of pine, and it is easily to conceive that when placed back of a chimney the heat of the fire is easily communicated to them, and thence to the wood work to which they are joined. All who have seen the alteration which has been made in the Capitol are of opinion that it was from the above circumstances in the construction of the chimnies that the fires in the offices were occasioned. An honest man will not be disposed to impute a crime of this kind to any individual. Bad men are always the most ready to accuse, because they generally estimate the actions of other men by their own corrupt dispositions.—If any one would ask what cause have Federalists to burn the papers of government, no reasonable answer could be given. The same will also apply to the other party. The Federalists, however, certainly have a greater interest in preserving these papers than the Jacobins.—Almost the whole of the stock of the United States is held by the Federalists. The destruction of the public documents would, therefore, be a much greater loss to them than to their opponents.

"The letter which was published in the AURORA, stating "that Congress will pass over this business with their USUAL APATHY," seems to be for what in the style of Dr. L——b. It would perhaps have been a fortunate circumstance for him, if the Treasury had been BURNT, as then there might have been no CERTIFICATES for to have burnt his fingers with. But the fact is, that Congress are not about to pass the business over with so much "apathy" as the Doctor thinks. So much has been said in the AURORA and in LYON's paper [the CABINET] on the subject, that the impression must remain on the minds particularly of persons who read no other papers, that the departments have been intentionally set on fire. To do away impressions of this kind, it is contemplated by the federal party to move for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the business. The result, I have no doubt, will be disgraceful to the persons who have circulated the report. Good God! to what a situation has the licentiousness of the press brought the government of the United States! Is it possible that our government should exist any length of time when it has become necessary for the Legislature of the Union to institute and to suspend its deliberations for the purpose of enquiring into and refuting calumnies of a disgraceful nature against the officers of the government? When a private citizens is attacked by the breath of slander the laws of his country are always ready to afford him redress. Is it so with the officers of government? If charges are made against them, they are in some degree precluded from this mode of obtaining satisfaction: or, if they do resort to it a cry of "PERSECUTION" is instantly raised, and generally produces the intended effect. It is villainous, is cowardly, to make those insinuations against men who are in a manner precluded by their official stations from obtaining redress. In one or two instances they might procure decisions consonant with justice—But in the mean time, the slander is every where. It pervades the country from one end to the other—it is spread over a thousand places where its refutation can never come.—In no country in the world does the motto of this line of Cato apply with more force than in our's.

"The POST OF HONOR is a private station.

"An incorrect opinion has gone abroad respecting the Treaty. It is generally believed from the decision which has taken place in the Senate, that it is totally rejected. This is not the fact. It is not improbable that the Senate may yet consent to its ratification, under certain modifications. The Senate is assigned to morrow for renewing their deliberations on it.

"With respect to the ballot which is about to take place in the House of Representatives—There are eight States certain for Jefferson. Maryland being equally divided, it is in the power of either of the Federal members, Dennis, Craik, Baer, or J. C. Thomas, to decide the question in his favour. Baer has declared for Burr, and I believe there is no doubt of Dennis: Craik and Thomas have neither of them given any utterance on either side. But let the issue be as it will, it is impossible for Burr to be elected by nine States, the number required, as Vermont is divided between Lyon and Morris."

To the Member of Congress to whom we are indebted for the preceding communication, we return our warmest thanks. We solicit a frequent correspondence with a gentleman whose strength of observation, correct principles, and active patriotism are at once an honor and a blessing to his country.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 20, 1801.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed ARTHUR St. CLAIR, Esquire, Governor of the North Western Territory.

A correspondent at Beaver Town, on the Ohio, informs us, that a few evenings ago a man called for supper at that place, in the course of which he drank 44 cups of tea, eat a large loaf of bread, two pounds of butter, and about four pounds of beef steak.

MARKET.

Major ... pliss Beaver and ... days inclusive.

	Dollars
per Auditors report	
in his duplicate	
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or Recorder's Office	
25 days service	
service	
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other—it is spread over a thousand places ee in 1797 & 1798, order of Trustees	
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of observation, correct principles, and active pa-	
triotism are at once an honor and a blessing to Pit of Mead township	
his country. N.	
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ALL Collectors, for 1800.

F	512
	110
May be had	128
burgh Ga ownship	128
grocer.	288
November 13,	372
	180
A	352
	87
B L	288
	103
	37
For Sale a	2489
	1585
	1974

"dacy of the French Republic: She makes "no pretenſion to the right bank. The intereſt "of Europe does not permit the EMPEROR to paſs "the Adige. The independence of the Helve-"tic and Batavian Republics ſhall be inſured "and guaranted. Our victories add nothing to "the pretenſions of the French people; Auſtria "ought not to expect from her defeats what ſhe "would not have obtained from her victories.

"Such are the invariable intentions of the go "vernment—The welfare of France ſhall be to "reſtore calm to Germany and Italy—her glory "to deliver the continent from the avaricious "and deſtructive genius of the Engliſh."

January 15.

On the 9th inſtant, the jury of the depart-ment of the Seine declared, that a plot exiſted for aſſaſſinating the Firſt Conſul, and found guilty Carrachi, Arena, Demerville, and Topſino, Le-brun, upon whom, after ſome debate, judgement of death was pronounced. The other perſons accuſed, viz, Diana, the woman Fumey, De-ſleep, and Lavigne, were acquited.

The Engliſh property confiſcated in Ruſſia, is ſaid to amount to 1,680,000l. ſterling; and our ſailors, according to the ſame report, have been marched to Siberia and Moſcow.

The Imperial family were fully prepared to ſet out for Offen, eſcorted by a party of the life guard:—the gallery of paintings, the Imperial treaſury, and the city treaſury, containing twelve millions in ſpecie, were likewiſe about to be re-moved from the capital, when the archduke Charles arrived at Vienna, very unexpectedly, at ten in the morning of the 17th, bringing the conſolatory intelligence of his having concluded an armiſtice of thirty days with General Mo-reau.

January 16.

It appears that government has received infor-mation, that the armed confederacy between the different powers of the north, Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden, has actually been ſigned. In con-ſequence of this intelligence, we are informed, that an order of Council was yeſterday iſſued, au-thoriſing the detention of all Ruſſia, Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels, in the ports in this country, and directions were ſent to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms accordingly.

The above intelligence is confirmed, by a no-tice from the Cuſtom-houſe, having been ſent to Lloyd's Coffee-houſe this morning, announcing the detention of all veſſels belonging to the pow-ers abovementioned.

The Swediſh merchantmen alone, detained in our ports, are ſaid to amount to upwards of 300 ſail.

January 19.

By the lateſt accounts from the camp of the Grand Vizier, by way of Conſtantinople, which are dated the 1ſt November, there is little proba-bility of his moving forward to attack the French. His army does not encreaſe, becauſe what it re-ceives by reinforcement it daily loſes by deſer-tion.

Lord Nelſon arrived at Plymouth on Friday evening, and hoiſted his flag on board the San Joſeph of 112 guns. She is expected to be ready for ſea in a few days.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.

No recent occurrence has ſo much damped the intemperate joy of the Jacobins in this State or ſo much diſappointed their mad expectations, as the election of General MUHLENBERG to the Senate of the United States. They are ſenſible that though that gentleman has uſually ranked himſelf in their party and may, probably, hereaf-ter vote with them on queſtions which involve party feelings, he is ſtill a cool, temperate man, no brawler, not given to MUCH DISPUTATION, no traitor, and of courſe a man in no way cal-culated to anſwer the diſorganizing views of thoſe turbulent ſpirits who now expect to find them ſelves "placed about the thoughts and counſels" of the government. He has never, ſo far as we know, been guilty of treachery againſt his govern-ment and nation, by tampering with a foreign enemy, and attempting to bring the United States into ſubjection to France. Of courſe, the Aurora of Tueſday laſt, pours forth a bitter la-mentation, mingled with a due proportion of falſehood and ſlander, upon the election of this gentleman, in oppoſition to Dr. LOGAN, a name well known and long to be remembered in the annals of Jacobiniſm, a man who has contrived to riſe out of dark obſcurity to the conſpicuous heights of infamy, by trampling under his feet the honor and independence of his country.

SEDITION LAW.

On the 12th ult. in the Houſe of Repreſenta-tives of the United States, the queſtion on the engroſſing of the bill to continue in force the law of the United States, commonly called the Se dition Law, was taken and loſt, 49 to 53. The Law, of courſe, expires on the 4th of March.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES HAS MADE THE FOLLOWING NOMI-NATIONS—

Under the Judiciary bill paſſed this Seſſion:

Judges of the 1ſt Circuit, viz.
John Loweil, of Maſſachuſetts, Chief Judge.
Benjamin Bourne, of Rhode-Iſland.
Jeremiah Smith, of New Hampſhire.

Judges of the 2d Circuit, viz.
Robert Benſon, of New-York, Chief Judge.
Oliver Wolcot, Connecticut.
Samuel Hitchcock, Vermont.

Judges of the 3d Circuit, viz.
Jared Ingerſol, of Pennſylvania, Chief Judge.
Richard Baſſett, of Delaware.
William Griffith, of New Jerſey.

Judges of the 4th Circuit, viz.
Charles Lee, Attorney-General of the United States Chief Judge.
Philip B Key, Maryland.
George Keith Taylor, Virginia.

Judges of the 5th Circuit, viz.
Thomas Bee of South Carolina, to be Chief Judge.

John Sitgreaves of North Carolina, and Joſeph Clay of Georgia, to be Judges in the fifth Cir-cuit of the United States.

6th Circuit.

William M'Clung of Kentucky, to be a Cir-cuit Judge in the Sixth Circuit of the United States.

Jacob Read Senator from South Carolina, to be Judge of that diſtrict in place of Judge Bee.

William H. Hill, member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives from North Carolina to be Judge of that diſtrict in place of Judge Sitgreaves.

Theophilus Parſons, Maſſachuſetts, Attorney General United States in the room of Charles Lee, nominated a Judge.

John Davis, Diſtrict Judge of Maſſachuſetts, in the room of Joſeph Lowell, nominated for pro motion.

Harriſon G. Otis, to be attorney for diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts, in the room of John Davis, nominated Judge.

Ray Greene, Senator, from Rhode Iſland. Judge of the diſtrict of Rhode Iſland in place of Benjamin Bourne, nominated for promotion.

Edward St. Loe Livermore, of New-Hamp-ſhire, attorney of the diſtrict of New-Hampſhire in the room of Jeremiah Smith, nominated a Judge.

John W. Kittera, of Pennſylvania, attorney of the diſtrict, in the room of Jared Ingerſol, nominated a Judge.

Mr. Paine, Senator from Vermont, is nomi-nated Diſtrict Judge of Vermont.

Samuel Blackbourn to be attorney for the Weſtern Diſtrict of Virginia.

Robert Grattan of Staunton, Virginia to be Marſhal of the Weſtern Diſtrict of Virginia.

Thomas Gray of the Diſtrict of Eaſt Tenneſſee, to be Marſhal of the ſaid Diſtrict.

Charles J. Porter of the diſtrict of Weſt Ten-neſſee to be marſhal of ſaid diſtrict.

William Pitt Beers of Albany attorney of the United States for the diſtrict of Albany to be Marſhal of that Diſtrict.

James Clole Monnterflorence to be commerci-al agent for the United States at Paris.

We underſtand that theſe nominations have all been confirmed by the Senate.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1801.

From a Correſpondent at Beaver Town.

Wedneſday the 4th of March being the day appointed by law for the inauguration of the Chief Magiſtrate of the United States, a num-ber of the friends of anarchy and confuſion, com-monly called democrats, from the town of Bea-ver and vicinity, aſſembled at the houſe of Jeſſe Hart, at Brady's run, and did then and there erect a whiſkey alias ſedition pole, to teſtify their joy on the occaſion, on the top of which was hung a white (or nearly white) pendant, ſuppoſed to be part of an old table cloth or ſhirt. After performing many Indian dances, and ſinging the favourite Jacobin ſongs "Ca Ira" and "Carmig-nole," and recounting the many wonderful at chievements and hair breadth eſcapes they had made during the revolutionary war (by the bye there was but one who had ever pulled a trigger in the cauſe) and after ſettling the affairs of the nation and enjoying the loaves and fiſhes in ima-gination, and reprobating the hateful alien and ſedition laws, the ſcourge of ſuch renowned pa-triots, they took a very plentiful doſe of the juice of the grain, and reeled home to recount to their wives and children, the wonderful exploits of the day.

To THOMAS B. PATTERSON, Eſquire.

SIR,

A LETTER has been addreſſed from you to me through the channel of the Pittſburgh Gazette, dated the 21ſt of February, from *Pine Run*, reſigning your commiſſion as Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th Regt. of the Pennſylvania Militia, in a manner not only novel but unmilita-ry. The obſervations you have made on the *State Cockade* are altogether futile, and improper, and merits no notice but that of contempt. I re-commend to Mr Patterſon to read the 13th toaſt given by the gentlemen of the army at Fort Fayette on the 4th inſtant—"*Obedience no deli-beration.*" Since I have had the honour to com-mand the Allegheny Brigade, I have endeavour-ed as much as in my power, to inculcate this ſentiment; for without it is adopted and point-edly adhered to, there is an end of every thing *Military*. The colour of a *Cockade*, could not poſſibly, I preſume, have any agency in oppoſ ing the tyranny of Great Britain, at the time you *honourably*, and *laudably*, carried a knapſack. No ſir; it was the patriotic ſpirit that pervaded America at that *epoch*, of which you happily partook; and it was that ſpirit that actuated me to retire from the ſervice of my king and coun-try the 9th day of October, 1775, at Boſton, becauſe my king had become a *tyrant* and my country *corrupt*. Animated by the like motives, I have been induced to countenance and encourage as much as in my power the *State Cockade* recom-mended by the Commander in Chief; for ſir, I am not a political *Will o' the wiſp*—I feel the æthe-rial flame glow from my *boſom* as warm as ever, and I hope to partake with the people of this country, the ſweets of ſuch a government in 1801, as they bravely contended for in 1775, and eſtabliſhed in 1776, and which I hope may be perpetuated to them to the end of time.

I have, ſir, in compliance with your wiſhes, requeſted the Brigade Inſpector, Major Ewalt, to hold an election according to law, as ſoon as he can make it convenient, to fill the vacancy occaſioned by your reſignation. You have ever had my beſt wiſhes, and notwithſtanding you have not followed my advice in the character of a *citizen ſoldier*, I ſincerely hope that you may hereafter conduct yourſelf as a *citizen*, in ſuch a manner, as may promote your intereſt, happi neſs, and reſpectability.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
ALEXANDER FOWLER, B. G.
16th March, 1801.

SOMERSET, (Penn.) 5th March—1ſt year of the *Welch Millenium*.

On yeſterday the favourite *Democratic Farce* of "*Liberty and Equality*" was performed at this place with *great applauſe*. ‡

The *little Welch Prothonotary*, in the character of the *Great Saint of Bulah*, ſhone with uncom mon ſplendor At that part of his *ſoliloquy* where he compared "the late Preſident, Mr. Adams, to a *Bull-frog*," he roſe far above the ſublime; and produced an enthuſiaſm in the audience, quite indecorus:—The ladies, particularly, were amazingly delighted with the *grandeur* and *deli cacy* of the ſimile.

Colonel Ugly, with his *ſcarlet breeches*, was quite *himſelf* in the characters of *Buonaparte* and *Supple Sawney*. During the performance, he appeared in various other characters, and was *intereſting* throughout. In the concluding ſcene, as "*Jack o' th' Lantern*, leading ſome bewildered travel lers, through bogs and mud-holes, he ſurpaſſed nature itſelf.

The *Vicar of Bray*, was admirably played by *Peter Weathercock, Eſq.* The facility with which he ſhaped his conduct, to the alternate domina tion of party, afforded much amuſement even to the *million*. In the *Pig and Gooſe* ſcene, he was inimitable.

Unfortunately the houſe was unuſually thin, owing, as is ſuppoſed, to the abſence of *three* of the *Managers*. The *Gallery* contained the chief of the audience, to whom the performers di rected their whole attention.

‡ The writer of this paragraph, has not the moſt diſtant intention of throwing any odium on the late election for Preſident; of his republica-niſm he has more to boaſt than either of the performers in this ridiculous *Farce*; and will ſupport Mr. Jefferſon's adminiſtration as far as a good citizen is juſtifiable. But being in So merſet on the evening of the 4th of March, and obſerving the low means a few characters there (chiefly foreigners) were uſing to make them ſelves conſpicuous, and to govern the ſentiments of the people of the county; he could not re-frain from thus expoſing ſentiments and conduct, as diſguſting to the gentlemen compoſing the *new adminiſtration*, as to

A TRAVELLER.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buck-ſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteus, Va leces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets and every thing in the Sad-dlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhiona ble manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

FOR SALE.

SIX *Hundred Acres of firſt rate LAND, ad joining the State Reſerve, on Mill creek, three miles from the Town of Erie, and half a mile from the road leading from Erie to Waterford.—There is on ſaid place a good Log Dwelling Houſe and Barn, 40 acres cleared and under good fence, nine acres of meadow made, with other good im provements, and a good mill ſeat on ſaid creek For terms, &c. apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

THOMAS P. MILLER.

March 13, 1801.

RAINBOW,

WILL cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, Innkeeper, at Franklin, from the 15th of April until the 1ſt of July, at the low rate of Three Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats the Seaſon, One Dollar and an Half the Single Leap and One Buſhel of Oats, and Six Dollars and One Buſhel of Oats for Inſur ance. The money for the Seaſon to be paid the firſt of October next; for Inſurance, when it is known the Mare is with colt; for the Single Leap, at the covering, when the Oats is to be brought.

RAINBOW, is a beautiful dark Cheſnut Sorrel, 4 years old this ſpring, upwards of 15 hands an half high, has a beautiful ſtar in his forehead, and his hind feet white, he was got by Old Soldier, imported from England, his dam alſo was out of an imported horſe. His figure and carriage is by good judges allowed to be excellent, and he is well calculated for either ſaddle or draft. A further detail of his pedigree is thought unneceſſary, as his appearance will recommend him.

SAMUEL RAY.

March 16, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 12.

APPOINTMENTS BY AUTHORITY.

JAMES MADISON, jun. Eſq. of Virgin Secretary of State.

HENRY DEARBORN, Eſq. of the Diſtri of Maine, Secretary of War.

LEVI LINCOLN, Eſq. of Maſſachuſet Attorney General of the United States, and

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, Eſq. of Ne York, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Fren Republic.

The Senate concurred UNANIMOUSLY in t above appointments. After which, a committe conſiſting of Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Baldw were inſtructed to wait upon the Preſident, know whether he had any further communicatio to make. Having waited upon him, they ma report that the Preſident had no further comm nication to make. Whereupon the Senate a journed.

BALTIMORE, March 11.

The three maritime powers of North inte to ſend to ſea in the courſe of the ſpring 40 ſ of the line to maintain their armed neutrality and the preſſing of ſeamen has already be ordered in the different provinces of Sw den.

The number of Emigrants eraſed from t liſts of proſcription, amounted, on the 31ſt December laſt, according to ſome of the Par Journals, to the number of 20,000.

The celebrated M. Neckar has emerged little from his retirement to mingle in public a fairs. He lately communicated to the legiſl ture of Helvetia plans for the better regulatio of ſeveral branches of finance.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

It is remarkable that the firſt appointment the new Preſident was that of a Federaliſt—w allude to the appointment of Mr. Wagner, an A merican, as his private Secretary. We deſi no better proof of Mr. Jefferſon's friendly diſp ſition towards the honeſt men of either party.

We are credibly informed (ſays an evening p per) that M. Livingſton is not to proceed imm diately to France; but that Mr. Dawſon, mem ber of Congreſs from Virginia, is appointed carry out the treaty, and in conjunction wi Mr. Vans Murray, to negociate the ſuppleme tary arrangements which may be deemed neceſſ ry.

The lateſt accounts from St. Thomas, ſtat that the iſland is inveſted by two Britiſh fr gates, of 64 guns each, who capture all veſſ bound thence, and ſend them into Tortola. A Daniſh veſſel loaded principally with dou loons and joes was chaſed by one of theſe f gates. She came ſo near as to order the Dani captain to ſtrike or he would be ſunk by broadſide: the Dane defied his purſuer, ar arrived at St. Thomas, after receiving ſever ſhot, in a ſhattered and diſabled condition. It is reported that the Britiſh will attack t iſland.

The duties of the Treaſury and Navy Depar ments continue in the hands of Mr. Dexter a Mr. Stoddart. Our advices from Waſhingt ſtate, that on the morning of the 5th, Mr. De ter waited on the Preſident, for the purpoſe, was underſtood, of reſigning his office; that aft having a long conference with Mr. Jefferſon, had returned to the duties of the treaſury. Th circumſtance has been caught hold of by conje ture, and has induced a belief in ſome that M. Dexter will be continued. Others, howev confidently affirm, that Albert Gallatin will r ceive the appointment. The Senate having a journed on Thurſday, the Preſident will have t ſole diſpoſal of all new vacancies.

It is underſtood, that Mr. Stoddard, ſecreta of the navy, has ſent in his reſignation to the ne adminiſtration. General Smith, of Baltimo to whom the office was to have been transferr has declined its acceptance.

Charles Lee, Eſq. reſigned the office of Atto ney General of the United States, on the 3d i ſtant.

On the 2d inſt. the late Preſident of the Unit States ſent a meſſage to the Senate in relation the French Convention.

He obſerved that it was his wiſh that the Co vention ſhould have been ratified entire. But a different opinion was entertained by the Sen a reſpect for the high authority of that body duced him to ratify it, under the conditions th had impoſed.

That he had nominated Mr. Bayard, Miniſ Plenipotentiary to France; but that Mr. Bay had aſſigned to him the moſt ſatisfactory reaſo for declining the embaſſy—reaſons which wou operate to prevent him from nominating any oth individual qualified to diſcharge faithfully th duties of a miniſter. He therefore ſuffered th buſineſs to devolve on his ſucceſſor.

All perſons indebted to the eſtat of Joſeph Scott, *Eſquire, late of Mcon townſh deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immedi payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt t ſame are requeſted to bring them forward proper authenticated for ſettlement.*

ELIZABETH SCOTT, Adminiſtratrix.
MATTHEW FISHER, } *Admrs.*
WILLIAM M'CANDLISS, }

March 13, 1801.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thurſday the ninth day of April next, being Meadville Court, will be ſold at Public Vendue, in the Town of Meadville, A

TRACT OF LAND,

Containing about 400 acres, ſituate at the mouth of Walnut creek, on Lake Erie, Crawford county On ſaid Tract there is a good Dwelling Houſe, a Griſt Mill and Saw Mill completely finiſhed, and in good repair; the ſituation and quality of the Land is equal to any in the country. A good title will be made to the purchaſer, and the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

THOMAS FORSTER, Agent for the Harriſburgh and Preſqu'iſle Company.

Pittſburgh, February 16, 1801.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

In a ſeries of Letters,

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole brought down to the preſent time.

*** In this Volume will be found a correct Hiſtory of the French Revolution from its commencement to the preſent time—deſcribing its progreſs down to the death of the King, the reign of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty five Cents*; to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given.

Chambersburgh, February 12, 1801.

☞ This work will be iſſued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburgh

Subſcriptions are received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the ſubſcriber living in the town of Pittſburgh, Allegheny county, the 27th day of February laſt, a red-iſh brown coloured horſe COLT, between 13 and 14 hands high, 3 years old next May, brand-ed on the left buttock G L P, long tail docked, mane hanging on both ſides the neck, not ſhod. Whoever takes up ſaid Colt and delivers it to the ſubſcriber in the town foreſaid, ſhall receive the above reward and for every mile bringing the ſame home one ſhilling. The brand cannot eaſily be ſeen owing to the long hair.

GEORGE LICHTENBERGER.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1801

Taken up adrift in the Ohio river

in the month of January laſt, a CANOE, with three ſmall oars and one pocket pole in it, ſeven miles below Middletown. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB PHILLIS.

February 25, 1801.

PASSTIME,

WILL ſtand to cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of Jacob Ferree, in Mifflin-ſhip, Allegheny county, at the low rate of four Dollars and one buſhel of oats, each Mare the ſeaſon; Two Dollars the ſingle leap, and eight Dollars for inſuring a colt. The ſeaſon will commence on the 15th day of March, and end on the 15th of July. Good merchantable wheat will be taken in payment at market price delivered by the firſt of October next, at ſaid Ferree's.

PASSTIME is a bright Bay, 6 years old this ſpring, full 15 hands and one inch high, his figure will ſufficiently recommend him, and his blood equal to any horſe in the ſtate. Attendance will be given by

THOMAS ASHTON, Y.

March 5, 1801.

To be Let, and poſſeſſion given

the firſt of April next, for one or more years.

A Square Log Houſe, one ſtory and an half high, 18 feet by [illegible] with a ſmall Lot of ground and a Stable. The Houſe is well finiſhed together with a convenient Store Room well ſtocked with ſhelves and counter. Likewiſe a Blackſmith's Shop and a ſet of Tools.—Either will be Let together or ſeparate as will beſt ſuit the applicant. If the Houſe and Store are Let firſt, the Shop and Tools will be Let to a ſingle man, who may be accommodated with boarding, &c. Firewood and Coal convenient, and will be delivered by agreement. The ſituation is good, being on the main road (midway) between Greenſburgh and Pittſburgh Tradeſmen of different kinds are much wanted, and there is no Store nearer than four miles and an half. For terms apply to

JOHN HERON.

Mifflin township, Allegheny County, March 3, 1801.

N. B. If the Smith Shop is not rented before the 1ſt of May next, a good workman will be [illegible]—and a young man of good character will get with encouragement as partner in a Store. There is an excellent pump and a never failing ſpring within a few yards of both houſe and ſhop.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, at the Court Houſe, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 23d inſt. March, the following deſcribed property, to wit.

One Out Lot, of the town of Pittſburgh, marked in Col. Woods's plan of ſaid Out Lots, No. 33, containing five acres, or thereabouts. Taken in execution as the property of John Gibſon, Eſq. at the ſuit of William Chancellor.

A Tract of Land, containing 200 acres, on the ſouth ſide of Pymingtuning, Crawford county, adjoining land held by warrant in the name of John Ludwick. Taken in execution as the property of Peter and Abraham Smith, at the ſuit of Robert Saunderſon.

Two Lots, No. 83 and 174, in M'Kee's Port, with a log houſe thereon. Taken in execution as the property of William M'Clure, at the ſuit of John Young, Eſquire.

One hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Scrub graſs, adjoining lands of widow Newell, five acres cleared, with a cabin thereon. Taken in execution as the property of John Green, at the ſuit of Thomas Lindſay.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Land, in Moon township, adjoining land of Robert Vance, Henry Ullery and others, and the Ohio river. Taken in execution as the property of William Cheney and Adam Patterſon, at the ſuit of James M'Kee.

Sixty acres of Land, in Verſailles township. Taken in execution as the property of Nathaniel Points, at the ſuit of Priſcilla Coulter.

Part of Lot, No. 105, in the town of Beaver, 25 feet fronting on Third ſtreet, and extending in depth 300 feet to Turnpike alley. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Edgar, at the ſuit of John Kirkpatrick.

Two hundred acres of Land in Greenfield township, Crawford counties, 20 acres cleared, with a cabin thereon. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Hurſt, at the ſuit of Nathaniel Mollory.

Eighty acres of Land, on the waters of Robinſon's run, adjoining land of John M'Elhenny. Taken in execution as the property of George Long, at the ſuit of William Long.

Three hundred and twenty acres of Land, adjoining land of John Vernor, William Long and others, 50 acres cleared, with a houſe and barn thereon, in good order. Taken in execution as the property of Philip Yent, at the ſuit of John Wilkins and Joſeph Scott, Eſqrs. executors of John Metzgar, deceaſed, aſſignee of Conrad Katz.

Lots No. 4 and 5 front, and No. 4 back, in Elizabeth town. Taken in execution as the property of Elijah Tredway, at the ſuit of Robert Nile.

One hundred and twenty acres of Land, on the waters of Turtle creek, known by the name of Waters's improvement, adjoining lands of Ephraim Steele, Chriſtopher Wonder, and others. Taken in execution as the property of James M'Kee and Thomas Foreman, at the the ſuit of John Mulhollam.

One hundred and twenty five acres of Land, 60 acres of which is cleared, adjoining land of Edward Smith. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler, at the ſuit of Earl and Barclay.

Lot, No. 180, in the Borough of Pittſburgh 60 feet in front on Water ſtreet, and extending back 100 feet, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of Joſiah Tannehill, at the ſuit of John Wilkins jun.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, March 4, 1801.

Franklin Town and Out Lots FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY *to an act of aſſembly entitled, "An Act to provide for ſelling the ſeveral Reſerved Tracts of Land adjoining the Towns of Erie, Franklin, Warren, and Waterford, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," Books will be opened at my office in Franklin, on the 15th day of March next, for the Sale of the Town and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms.—One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, when the entry of the ſale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale, for the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payment of the ſaid inſtallments, to the Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid agreeably to the terms of ſale.*

GEORGE FOWLER, Commiſſioner.

Franklin, February 10, 1801.

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TWO Hundred and Thirty Nine Acres of Land with a Griſt Mill and Saw Mill, ſituated on Streets run, on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahala river and ſix miles above Pittſburgh—The Griſt Mill is in good order, her works partly new, and being in the midſt of an excellent wheat country commands a very extenſive cuſtom. In dry ſeaſons the ſtream of water is more conſtant than any other in the weſtern country—This property is valuable on account of its convenience to market, being diſtant but half a mile from the river and the road level. There are about twelve acres of Meadow and a young bearing Orchard. The Dwelling Houſe, and Out Houſes and fences are in tolerable repair, and the land well timbered.—Flour and Whiſkey will be taken in part payment, and a reaſonable credit given by

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WHO will engage to work for Twelve Months, will have Tools furniſhed him, and will meet with encouragement, by applying at this Office.

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STEPHEN BAYARD.

Elizabeth Town, January 31, 1801. 7w.

A variety of BLANKS For Sale at this Office.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers a NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, on Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

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of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon which they are determined to ſell on reaſonable terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

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They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, a moſt elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of

BARR IRON & CASTINGS,

For Sale by

A. & J. BARKRE.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey.

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to

OLIVER ORMSBY.

ADDRESS

AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has been for a ſeries of years paſt, aſſiduouſly and expenſively employed in procuring Iron Rocks and bringing to perfection, that beneficial buſineſs of making pot-metal and bar iron. Through much difficulty at length he has a furnace and forge now in his own poſſeſſion, and now making all ſorts of caſtings compleat—6, 7 and 8 plate ſtoves and bar iron; it is well known to be of the beſt quality in the weſtern country for bar iron and nail rods, &c. &c.

Finding, however, that from the ſcarcity of money, it is very difficult to carry on ſuch works to perfection—for the good of the country and myſelf; and as want is the mother of invention, takes this method of trying to procure ſtock for the enſuing year, and moſt cordially wiſhes, that his juſt intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, and from a confidential regard, to do juſtice to all men, he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying on to advantage; but being impreſſed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his bleſſing no work can proſper; but through his unbounded mercies and good guidance, has carried me on to make upwards of twenty thouſand pounds worth of metal, and five thouſand worth of bar iron, in the ſeven years paſt; and upheld me, when men and companies of good property have fell through. I condole their loſs, knowing it is hard times for them that have the beſt fortunes and good luck in the iron buſineſs to ſtand. It is hoped that the good people will conſider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and expoſed themſelves to the greateſt hardſhips in the world, to do good in making Iron; without that metal, agriculture would ceaſe. For my part, I have ſpent upwards of a thouſand nights at hard labour, when others were taking their eaſe in bed, beating off ice, from the wheels and keeping the buſineſs going on;—my furnace blows almoſt without ceaſing, metal can be had at all times, at reaſonable terms. I hope to keep after a little, nail rods, and ſheet and bar iron at the furnace, which is in five miles of Union Town, Fayette county, Pennſylvania. If the good people of the Weſtern country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from their date, from one dollar to ten, to paſs equal to gold or ſilver, as they will be received at the ſaid ſubſcriber's Fairfield Furnace, one year after date, for any ſort of his metal or iron—and further, I pledge my honor and credit, to the public, that if it ſuits the bearer of the notes or bills, to take caſh, with giving one month notice, at the office at ſaid furnace, kept for that purpoſe, that they would chooſe money in exchange, ſhall have it for all the notes they hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any perſon wiſh particular metal caſt, he will be pleaſed to leave a bill one month before his notes become due with the manager or at the office. It is hoped that the ſubſcriber will get four or five thouſand pounds worth of ſtock, and proviſions in the enſuing year. Good wood choppers wanted, for which part will be paid in caſh, ſome iron and metal, ſome ſtore goods, &c.

I am the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN HAYDON.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle dozen or groce.

NOVEMBER 21, 1800.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thurſday the ninth day of April next, being Meadville Court, will be ſold at Public Vendue, in the Town of Meadville, A

TRACT OF LAND,

Containing about 400 acres, ſituate at the mouth of Walnut creek, on Lake Erie, Crawford county On ſaid Tract there is a good Dwelling Houſe, a Griſt Mill and Saw Mill completely finiſhed, and in good repair; the ſituation and quality of the Land is equal to any in the country. A good title will be made to the purchaſer, and the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

THOMAS FORSTER, Agent for the Harriſburgh and Preſqu'iſle Company.

Pittſburgh, February 16, 1801.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

In a ſeries of Letters,

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole brought down to the preſent time.

*** In this Volume will be found a correct Hiſtory of the French Revolution from its commencement to the preſent time—deſcribing its progreſs down to the death of the King, the reign of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty five Cents*; to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given

Chambersburgh, February 12, 1801.

☞ This work will be iſſued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburgh

Subſcriptions are received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the ſubſcriber living in the town of Pittſburgh, Allegheny county, the 27th day of February laſt, a red-riſh brown coloured horſe COLT, between 13 and 14 hands high, 3 years old next May, brand'd on the left buttock G L P, long tail docked, mane hanging on both ſides the neck, not ſhod. Whoever takes up ſaid Colt and delivers it to the ſubſcriber in the town foreſaid, ſhall receive the above reward and for every mile bringing the ſame home over Piping. The brand cannot eaſily be ſeen owing to the long hair.

GEORGE LICHTENBERGER.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1801

Taken up and left in the Ohio river

the night of January laſt, a CANOE, with three ſmall oars and one pocket pole in her, ſeven miles below Marietta. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JACOB PHILLIS.

February 25, 1801.

PASSTIME,

WILL ſtand to cover Mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of Jacob Ferree, in M'Clin township, Allegheny county, at the low rate of four Dollars and one buſhel of oats, each Mare the ſeaſon; Two Dollars the ſingle leap, and eight Dollars for inſuring a colt. The ſeaſon will commence on the 15th day of March, and end on the 15th of July. Good merchantable Wheat will be taken in payment at market price delivered by the firſt of October next, at ſaid Ferree's.

PASSTIME is a bright Bay, 6 years old this ſpring, full 15 hands and one inch high, his figure will ſufficiently recommend him, and his blood equal to any Horſe in the ſtate. Attendance will be given by

THOMAS ASHTON, Jr.

March 5, 1801.

To be Let, and poſſeſſion given

the firſt of April next, for one or more years.

A Square Log Houſe, one ſtory and a half high, 18 feet by [illegible] with a ſmall Lot of ground and a Stable. The Houſe is well finiſhed together with a convenient Store Room all finiſhed with ſhelves and counter. Likewiſe a Blackſmith's Shop and a ſet of Tools.—The whole will be Let together or ſeparate as will beſt ſuit the applicant. If the Houſe and Store are Let ſole, the Shop and Tools will be Let to a ſingle man, who may be accommodated with boarding, &c. Firewood and Coal convenient, and will be delivered by agreement. The ſituation is good, being on the main road (midway) between Greenſburgh and Pittſburgh Tradeſmen of different kinds are much wanted, and there is no Store nearer than four miles and an half. For terms apply to

JOHN HERON.

Peters township, Allegheny County, March 3, 1801.

N. B. If the Smith Shop is not rented before the 1ſt of May next, a good workman will be wanted—and a young man of good character will get with encouragement as partner in a Store. There is an excellent pump and a never failing ſpring within a few yards of both houſe and ſhop.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, at the Court Houſe, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 23d inſt. March, the following deſcribed property, to wit.

One Out Lot, of the town of Pittſburgh, marked in Col. Woods's plan of ſaid Out Lots, No. 33, containing five acres, or thereabouts. Taken in execution as the property of John Gibſon, Eſq. at the ſuit of William Chancellor.

A Tract of Land, containing 200 acres, on the ſouth ſide of Pymingtuning, Crawford county, adjoining land held by warrant in the name of John Ludwick. Taken in execution as the property of Peter and Abraham Smith, at the ſuit of Robert Saunderſon.

Two Lots, No. 83 and 174, in M'Kee's Port, with a log houſe thereon. Taken in execution as the property of William M'Clure, at the ſuit of John Young, Eſquire.

One hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Scrub graſs, adjoining lands of widow Newell, five acres cleared, with a cabin thereon. Taken in execution as the property of John Green, at the ſuit of Thomas Lindſay.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Land, in Moon township, adjoining land of Robert Vance, Henry Ullery and others, and the Ohio river. Taken in execution as the property of William Cheney and Adam Patterſon, at the ſuit of James M'Kee.

Sixty acres of Land, in Verſailles township. Taken in execution as the property of Nathaniel Points, at the ſuit of Priſcilla Coulter.

Part of Lot, No. 105, in the town of Beaver, 25 feet fronting on Third ſtreet, and extending in depth 300 feet to Turnpike alley. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Edgar, at the ſuit of John Kirkpatrick.

Two hundred acres of Land in Greenfield township, Crawford counties, 20 acres cleared, with a cabin thereon. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Hurſt, at the ſuit of Nathaniel Mollory.

Eighty acres of Land, on the waters of Robinſon's run, adjoining land of John M'Elhenny. Taken in execution as the property of George Long, at the ſuit of William Long.

Three hundred and twenty acres of Land, adjoining land of John Vernor, William Long and others, 50 acres cleared, with a houſe and barn thereon, in good order. Taken in execution as the property of Philip Yent, at the ſuit of John Wilkins and Joſeph Scott, Eſqrs. executors of John Metzgar, deceaſed, aſſignee of Conrad Katz.

Lots No. 4 and 5 front, and No. 4 back, in Elizabeth town. Taken in execution as the property of Elijah Tredway, at the ſuit of Robert Nile.

One hundred and twenty acres of Land, on the waters of Turtle creek, known by the name of Waters's improvement, adjoining lands of [illegible] Steele, Chriſtopher Wonder, and others. Taken in execution as the property of James M'Kee and Thomas Foreman, at the the ſuit of John Mahaffey.

One hundred and twenty five acres of Land, 60 acres of which is cleared, adjoining land of Edward Smith. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler, at the ſuit of Earl and Ivers.

Lot, No. 180, in the Borough of Pittſburgh 60 feet in front on Water ſtreet, and extending back 100 feet, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of Joſiah Tannehill, at the ſuit of John Wilkins jun.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

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A quantity of

BARR IRON & CASTINGS

For Sale by

A. & J. BARKRE.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to

OLIVER ORMSBY.

ADDRESS

AND INFORMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Gentlemen,

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has been for ſeveral ſeries of years paſt, aſſiduouſly and expenſively employed in procuring Iron Banks and bringing to perfection, that beneficial buſineſs of making pot-metal and bar iron. Through much difficulty at length he has a furnace and forge now in his own poſſeſſion, and now making all ſorts of caſtings compleat—ſtove and ſheet plate ſtoves and bar iron; it is well known to be of the beſt quality in the weſtern country for bar iron and nail rods, &c. &c.

Finding, however, that from the ſcarcity of money, it is very difficult to carry on ſuch works to perfection—for the good of the country and myſelf; and as want is the mother of invention, takes this method of trying to procure ſtock for the enſuing year, and moſt cordially wiſhes, that his juſt intention might meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, and from a confidential regard, to do juſtice to all men, he hopes he will not be deceived in carrying on to advantage; but being impreſſed with the important truth, that the hearts of rulers and people are in the hands of the Almighty, and without his bleſſing no work can proſper; but through his unbounded mercies and good guidance, has carried me on to make upwards of twenty thouſand pounds worth of metal, and five thouſand worth of bar iron, in the ſeven years paſt; and upheld me, when men and companies of good property have fell through. I condole their loſs, knowing it is hard times for them that have the beſt fortunes and good luck in the iron buſineſs to ſtand. It is hoped that the good people will conſider the men and man, that have ventured their fortunes, and expoſed themſelves to the greateſt hardſhips in the world, to do good in making Iron; without that metal, agriculture would ceaſe. For my part, I have ſpent upwards of a thouſand nights at hard labour, when others were taking their eaſe in bed, beating office, from the wheel and keeping the buſineſs going on;—my furnace blows almoſt without ceaſing, metal can be had at all times, at reaſonable terms. I hope to keep after a little, nail rods, and ſheet and bar iron at the furnace, which is in five miles of Union Town, Fayette county, Pennſylvania. If the good people of the Weſtern country, will give my notes or bills credit, for one year from their date, from one dollar to ten, to paſs equal to gold or ſilver, as they will be received at the ſaid ſubſcriber's Fairfield Furnace, one year after date, for any ſort of his metal or iron;—and further, I pledge my honor and credit, to the public, that if it ſuits the bearer of the notes or bills, to take caſh, with giving one month notice, at the office at ſaid furnace, kept for that purpoſe, that they would chooſe money in exchange, ſhall have it for all the notes they hold, at the time of one month after they are due. Metal will be paid punctually, on the day the notes become due; if any perſon wants particular metal caſt, he will be pleaſed to leave a bill one month before his notes become due with the manager or at the office. It is hoped that the ſubſcriber will get four or five thouſand pounds worth of ſtock, and proviſions in the enſuing year. Good wood choppers wanted, for which part will be paid in caſh, ſome iron and metal, ſome ſtore goods, &c.

I am the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN HAYDON.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

November 21, 1800.